"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,627—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1899.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
SOUTH KENSINGTON HOTEL
(Under Royal Patronage.)
Contains over 200 apartments, furnished with all Modern Luxury. Two Minutes from the Piccadilly Kensington Gardens, Imperial Institute, and in the midst of the Fashionable Quarter.
Moderate Tariff.
QUEEN'S GATE TERRACE, LONDON, S.W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 3 P.M.
* SUTLEJ	4161	G. H. Weston	27th May.
M.I. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Pardi	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4029	C. Denny	10th "
M.I. CARTHAGE	5199	C. Gadd	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4161	G. H. Weston	24th "
M.I. CALEDONIA	7552	K. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4029	C. Denny	8th "
M.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4312	I. Wilmer	22nd "
M.I. EGYPT	7951	G. Langbourne	29th "
* CLYDE	4029	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.I. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Pardi	12th "
* SHANNON	4312	I. M. Wilmer	19th "
M. I. SUTLEJ	4161	G. H. Weston	26th "

The steamers marked * proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Bristol transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked " proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship here for Bristol, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22rd May, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st June 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS			
"ACQUISHEM	C. Androvich	4,699	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	A. Bolion	4,551	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,099	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

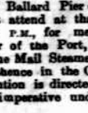
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.
Passengers to VENICE transship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MORAVIA		3,466	22nd June 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Custom House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 23, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesdays, 12 noon.
SALAZIE	4,355	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Fiandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,233	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	3,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All baggage, properly addressed and labelled, should be sent to the steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

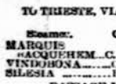
Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CALEDONIEN	4,132	Durrande	31st May, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay,



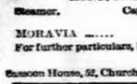
GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *viâ* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,



BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at Interest to be learned on application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at LIBERTY Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in Rotterdam. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at a small profit.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 2nd June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 30th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 1st June, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingà, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order, (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 7th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 15th June.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 29th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 27th May.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 31st May.

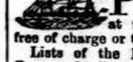
FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for passengers and cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th May, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE IN GOOD COMPANY?

IF SO RIDE

HUMBER CYCLES

Fitted with DUNLOP TROPICAL TYRES.

They are ridden by Royalty, such as—

H R H The Prince of Wales
H R H The Duke of Connaught
H R H Princess Maude of Wales
H R H Princess Louise
H R H The Duke of York
H R H The Duchess of York
H R H Princess Victoria
H R H Prince Charles
H I M The Czar of Russia
H M The King of Italy
H M The King of Greece
H H The Shahzada
H H The Maharaja of Kashmir
H H The Nawab of Bhawalpur
H H The Prince of Oodeypore
H H Prince Ranjitsinhjee,

For terms and further particulars apply to
Messrs. HUMBER & Co.'s INDIAN DEPOT,
Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES'
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,

but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCK ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor THOMAS KEATING, London.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for Contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

London Agents:—GRINDLAY & Co.

P & O

FERGUSONS.

P & O

WHISKY.

P & O

B. SMYTH & Co., Ld.

P & O

OF ALL DEALERS.

P & O

Rs. 2-8-0 A BOTTLE.

P & O

EVERY WHERE.

J. RATILAL & Co.

TOBACCONISTS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON
FOR
LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S.
CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO SPECIALITIES.

TOBACCOS

Put up in ¼ lb. Patent Air-tight Tins.

JESSAMINE,
"LOG CABIN."
MAY BLOSSOM.
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
VIKING NAVY CUT (Full).
VIKING NAVY CUT (Medium).
FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW

CIGARETTES.

SESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 55 cigarettes, with a holder.
MAY BLOSSOM. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarette with a holder.
NEEDLE POINT. Each packet containing 10 cigarettes wrapped in foil with a nice picture.

AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE
QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.
Goods at any time found affected replaced at shortest notice.

All inquiries to be referred to

J. RATILAL & Co.,
Tobacconists,
BOMBAY.
BRANCH:
66, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE:
403, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Established 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL
UNDER THE NEW
"ENGLISH PREMIUM"
SYSTEM.
THE FUNDS
have more than Doubled
DURING 5 YEARS
and now exceed
Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary,
BOMBAY.

REFRIGERATORS ICE BOXES.

FOR CLUBS AND MESSES.
FOR FAMILIES.
FOR TRAVELLERS.

Send for Illustrated Price List.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

MORENAS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1835. ESTABLISHED 1835.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY.

Albert Chains, Bracelets, Brooches, Button Hooks, Button-Hook and Shoehorn in Silver, Card Cases, Charms, Cigarette Cases in Nickel and Sterling Silver, Compass Pendants, Lockets, Match Boxes, Necklets, Gold, Silver and Aluminium Pencils, Penholders, Rings in different settings, Scarf Rings, Scarf Pins, Sleeve Links, Smelling Bottles, Studs, Solitaires, Thimbles, Toothpicks, and a Variety of other useful Articles.

MORENAS & CO.,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS.

ALUMINIUM WARE
WRITING CASES
TOURIST CASES
DRESSING CASES
DRESSING BAGS
BOYS TRICYCLES
GLADSTONE BAGS
LADIES FANS
MONEY PURSES
CIGARETTE CASES
SILK UMBRELLAS
STATUES
JEWEL CASES
ICE REFRIGERATORS

NEW GOODS.

PHOTO FRAMES
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
TOILET REQUISITES
OFFICE REQUISITES
JET ORNAMENTS
SPONGES
SILVER PENCIL CASES
GLASS CENTER PIECES
ZELONITE GOODS
ASSORTED GAMES
HOLD ALLS
BIRD CAGES
TOYS
FISH ACQUARIUMS

BOLTON & COMPANY,

BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes'
4 ⅞ inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 ⅜ inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

RUBENSTEIN:—"But there is only one piano—the ERARD: as to the others, they are but imitations."

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
HAVING BEEN APPOINTED
SOLE AGENTS
IN INDIA, BURMAH and CEYLON for the CELEBRATED
ERARD PIANOFORTES.

Are in a position to offer these MAGNIFICENT PIANOS at
LONDON CASH PRICES.
ERARD PIANOFORTES

Have been supplied to THE ROYAL FAMILY since the reign of GEORGE II.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SALINE, RESTORATIVE EFFERVESCENT.

Refreshing, purifying, invigorating by sea or land. A natural remedy for sluggish liver, resulting from residence in hot climates, overwork, or sedentary occupations, errors in diet—eating or drinking—biliousness, sick headache, sea-sickness, acidity and heartburn, overheated blood, skin eruptions, tendency to gout and muscular rheumatism, thirst. As a cooler of the system and purifier of the blood it is unsurpassed.

For preventing or removing unpleasant eruptions and pimples, which are so common to many persons at the change of the seasons, it is greatly superior to Arsenic, Sulphur, and such remedies.

In many cases it entirely prevents, and it never fails to modify the complaint.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

(Established 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(Established 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON.
(Established 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.,
(Established 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Bombay.

"ORION" BRAND OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.

SOLE IMPORTERS
FOR WESTERN INDIA.
LATHAM & CO., Bombay and Karachee.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ....Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ....Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE.... "	1 12 0	PEKOE .... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE.... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG .... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE.... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG .... "	0 10

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple inform, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorised to guarantee the employés of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOOKSELLERS.
BOMBAY.

BOOKING: THE CURRENCY QUESTION AND FINANCE.

	Rs. a.
Barclay (Robert)—The Disturbances in the Standard of Values. A Short General View of the Monetary Question, with Portraits of Lord Aldenham, H. R. Grenfell, Esq., and S. Dana Horton, 2nd Edition, 1895	1 8
——— 1st Edition, without Portraits, 1893	1 2
Gilbart (J. W., F. R. S.)—The History, Principles and Practice of Banking. Revised by A. S. Michie, 2 vols., with Portrait, 1893	7 8
Woolley (Caroline, F. R. G. S.)—Phases of Parties; A Brief Historical Review, 1895	1 12
Means (T. B.)—English Practical Banking, 9th Edition, 1897	3 6
Biddulph (T. H. S.)—A Brief Explanation of the Silver Question, and Principles and Practice of Bi-metallism, 1897	0 8
Clare (George)—The A. B. C. of the Foreign Exchanges; A Practical Guide, 1895	2 10
Conant (Charles A.)—A History of Modern Banks of Issue, With an Account of the Economic Crises of the Present Century, 1896	9 6
Cushberteon (Clive)—A Sketch of the Currency Question	1 8
Darwin (Major L.)—Bi-metallism; A Summary and Examination of the Arguments for and against a Bi-metallic System of Currency, 1897	5 10
Edgcumbe (Sir R. P.)—Popular Fallacies regarding Bi-metallism, 1895	3 2
Farrer (Sir T. H. Bart)—What do we pay with? or, Gold, Credit, and Prices. Including Correspondence with Professor Erwin Nasse, of Bonn, on the same subject, 1889	4 8
Hollard (J. H.)—Gold and Silver, an Elementary Treatise on Bi-metallism, 1897	14
Macleod (H. Dunning, M. A.)—Indian Currency, 1893	2 4
——— Bi-metallism, 2nd Edition, 1894	5 0
Prebyn (L. C.)—Indian Coinage and Currency. Papers on and Indian Gold Standard, with the Indian Coinage and Currency Acts corrected to date, 1897	3 0

"CITY LINE OF STEAMERS."
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail from Victoria Terminus, Bombay, about
CITY OF LONDON	3,038	Reed.	10th June.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the requirements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Bath-Cabins on Deck. Purchase and every comfort for First-class Passengers. Apply to—

FORBES, FORBES & CO., LD., Agents.

Bombay, 25th May, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR SALE.—COPPER SCRAP IN INGOTS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 7th June, 1899, Tenders for the PURCHASE of,—

10½ TONS OF COPPER SCRAP IN INGOTS.

STOCK can be seen on application to the undersigned office; and offers must be made on the Company's Forms (to be obtained from the Undersigned) which must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250. (Rupees two hundred) as a security for the due fulfilment of engagements, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the said amount without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Payment to be made on acceptance of Tender.

Delivery to be taken within four weeks of acceptance of offer.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

G. R. WEBB,
General Store keeper.

General Store keeper's Office, Parel, 26th May, 1899.

NOTICE.

I WILL not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW of the s.s. "MOOGATE."

THS. HARLAND,
Master, s.s. MOORGATE.

Bombay, May 27, 1899.

NOTICE.

WANTED a SECRETARY for the Dhulia Municipality on a Salary of Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100 by an yearly increment of Rs. 5.

1. Candidates possessing knowledge of engineering, Office routine and accounts both in English and Vernacular will be preferred.

2. Applications with testimonials should be sent to the undersigned.

They will be received up to 10th June 1899.

S. K. DEWBHANKAR,
Chairman, Dhulia Municipality.

Dhulia, 25th May 1899.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Reports, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ..... Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy ..... As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH DIVIDEND of this Company will be paid for the last half year ending 31st December, 1898, at Rs. 7 1-2 per Share at the Registered Office, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, after the 12th day of June, 1899 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's register this day, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 27th instant to 11th of June, 1899, both days inclusive.

J. W. HEPWORTH.
Secretary and Manager, Alcock Ashdown and Co., Ld.
Bombay 26th May, 1899.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS as below because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Chartered and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance ... Rs. 10.
Single Copy ..... Annas 4.
Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road

MENISTS SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	40	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	34	16
Solitaire	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co's Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 3 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Horlitsdale" Frames fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, coverings with folding sides, folders and Globe's Spectacles, from Rs. 6 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents,—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

EK DAM: RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobie' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ON VIEW—Mr. Osborne Marshall's furniture, Piano, Shigram, Victoria, Billiard Table, &c., at Middle Colaba, to be SOLD on 30th instant.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. E. W. Bower's furniture, Grand Piano by Ronfch, etc., in tent, No. 25, Wellington Lines, Cooperage, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.

HOT WEATHER WEAR.—Silk Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8; Cellular Shirts, six for Rs. 30; Thin Under-Vests, six for Rs. 14; White Mess Jackets and Trousers, Rs. 13-8; Thin Flannel Suits, Rs. 30; Soft Fronted Shirts, Gold Cuffs, six for Rs. 24; Best and Reliable Goods at lowest Cash Prices. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

ST. PETER'S BOYS' & GIRLS' SCHOOLS, Mazagaon, RE-OPEN on June 5th. Address.—Rev. Fr. TOVEY, D. Sc., Head Master, or Sister in charge of Girls' School.

PECLORODYNE.—The Great Lung healer Cures Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, etc.—LINDON & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd., BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS, are the best, most reliable, and cheapest; they do not get foul, and are correct size and weight.

NOTHING LIKE A TRIAL—You must have tried COFFEE of other makers but you are earnestly requested to give a trial to DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCCA COFFEE at Rs.1-4 per lb., and you will be perfectly satisfied with it. The Coffee is Guaranteed to be free from Chicory or any other substance like it. It has a reputation of 12 years as second to none in the market. Send for at in and you will be its regular buyer. N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street; Fort, Bombay.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

A VACANCY has occurred in the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld., for a CARDER, SPINNER and MILL MANAGER.

MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL is a First-Class European Hotel, occupying the highest and coolest position. Extensive improvements introduced at great expense for the Comfort of Visitors.

COMPANION ORGANS, improved model, 1895, by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., London, and Story and Clark with knee swell, Suitable for Churches or Chapels, Rs. 220 to Rs. 300.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT of the Piroze Building, on the Apollo Bunder. Excellent situation. Apply for rent and other particulars to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Ridge Road. Apply to Messrs. A BHICAJI, Jewellers Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End. Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS AND MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches, in all sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON. Also, Hand given silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestina, Phœnix, Intona, Artiona, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical Boxes of every description thoroughly overhauled, repaired, cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in thorough repair and overhauled by experienced and trained workmen. All enquiries are well and carefully examined before despatching and carefully packed. Repairs undertaken in all branches. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready,—Chuckis, No. 6.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

REPORTER.—WANTED, fully competent European or Anglo-Indian SHORTHAND REPORTER for daily newspaper in in the. Address, stating salary required and qualifications, "Box 253," care of this Office.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Gujarathi, Tamil, Mahratlam, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing, Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship, for Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Coast, and other useful information. Price, 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venogopasia Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 15 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicine did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me entirely. I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Managra, and by Messrs. Kessy and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. B. PRICE. Re. 1-4. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft pleasing effects. Bromide Opals, artistically finished in water color, Mono-Chrome or oils—Enlargements successfully produced from old or faded Photographs by RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, at their Art Photographic Saloon, Bombay, for prices, etc., apply to the MANAGER.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Sunday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs.) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAYS COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JAS. ROBERTS (Champion), 1888.

COAGULINE,—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Terms. Arrangements made with Family 8 for Summer or Winter Season.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 220 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLIQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACOUNE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
BUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW BOWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
'OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE .....One Star. PINK .....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars.

OF ALL DEALERS

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.
C. DAY & Co., LONDON.

WHEN BUYING
COGNAC BRANDY,
ASK FOR
DENIS MOUNIE'S
One of the
FINEST.
shipped in Cases.
! NONE BETTER !

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
EVENING EDITION.
FOUR PAGES.
OWING TO THE DEMAND
FOR THE
EVENING EDITION
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
SPECIAL arrangements have been made to issue it to the Public at 4-30 in the evening.

The SUBSCRIBERS can obtain copies GRATIS at the Printing Press, Armenian Lane, by sending peons with a Coupon, which may be obtained on application at the Office in Esplanade Road.

The EVENING EDITION contains Reuter's Telegrams, and telegrams of important events from our Correspondents in all parts of India.

It gives a summary of the day's news, reports of important cases in the High Court, Presidency Magistrates' Courts, Current Prices and Exchange, Arrival and Departure of Shipping, Exports and Imports.

A special feature is the Home and European news on the day the English Mail arrives.

For a fee of Rs. 2 per mensem Reuter's Telegrams will be delivered daily on their arrival, and the Special Edition at 5 p.m., at offices and residences in and around the Fort.

The Evening Edition of the "Bombay Gazette" will be posted to subscribers in the mofussil on payment of Eight annas per mensem.

FOUR PAGES.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS can be supplied with copies of the Evening Edition, with all the latest telegrams and latest news, by post to the Hill stations and other parts of the mofussil, and to suburban Bombay on payment of Re. 1-8 per mensem.

SINGLE COPY, One Anna.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow,
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yocohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newara Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Oswnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD,
LONDON COMMITTEE;
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
D. RAINES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Amories, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885,

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Karrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent, 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
East India & Colonial Merchants.
Plantation Agents & Produce Importers.
Passenger, Shipping & Insurance Agents.
India, China & Colonial Newspaper Representatives.
66, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the bowels, lower back, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been used a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing concomitants arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Power, is sent sealed and post free by the Author, [illegible] ENGLAND, Established 30 Years.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY [illegible] Almost Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency:—
LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, ansiety, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Advisor*, by Dr. Roos, containing 192 pages of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 HAND COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA,

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET (LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD
EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.
SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:—

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post.
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*. . . Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Da

NOTICES.

P & O

PURE OLD

WHISKY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EXPRESS WEEKLY TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY, NERAL, KHANDALLA AND LONAULI.

ON SATURDAY, the Eighth April, 1899, and subsequent SATURDAYS, until further Notice, Special Express Trains will RUN WEEKLY from Victoria Terminus to Lonauli, RETURNING on the MONDAY following unless otherwise notified, for the conveyance of First and Second Class Passengers and for their Servants (in third class) only, to the Time Bills quoted below :—

DOWN TRAIN. On SATURDAYS.	P.M.	UP TRAIN. On MONDAYS.	A.M.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay	D 15 25	Lonauli	D 7 15
Neral	A 16 32	Khandalla	A 7 24
Do.	D 16 44	Do.	D 7 27
Khandalla	A 18 16	Neral	A 8 52
Do.	D 18 19	Do.	D 8 55
Lonauli	A 18 31	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	A 10 10

Ordinary Fares will be charged for these Express Trains.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 3rd of April, 1899.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

MESSRS. CHATOORBHOOJ MORARJEE JEEWAJI SANITARIUM for Battle Community at Walkeshwar and they invite Tenders for the erection of the said Sanitarium.

Plans, Specifications, Conditions of Contract and Schedule of quantities can be seen at Mr. BABAJEE GOPAL, Architect and Surveyor.

Tenders are to be deposited at Mr. Chatoorbhooj Morarjee, at Kalbadevi Road, at or before 1 P.M., on 30th May, 1899.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RY. CO.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., 22nd (first) on WEDNESDAY 31st May 1899 for the supply of

300 TONS OF RANGOON, MOULMEIN OR SIAM TEAK LOGS.

Delivery to commence on 1st June next. Tenderers to quote their rates per ton of 40 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises Parel and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB
General Storekeeper's Office Parel 18th May 1899. General Storekeeper.

NOTICE.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

AS ALREADY NOTIFIED the whole of the Society's business, with the exception of the Department of Tailoring and Saddlery, which will remain in Apollo Gate Street, will be transferred to the Crawford Market premises, the General Manager's office, which also for the present will remain in Apollo Street ; with these exceptions, all will open in the Society's new premises, at 10 a.m., on MONDAY, the 29th instant.

The Passenger and Agency Department will open with the rest in the new premises.

The sale of a very large number of drapery and tailoring remnants, out of season, and slightly damaged goods, as well as various other articles at greatly reduced prices, will not, however, commence until THURSDAY, 1st June, when for three days, viz., THURSDAY, 1st June, FRIDAY, 2nd June, and SATURDAY, 3rd June, the Society's premises and the sale will be open to the Public generally, irrespective of membership.

This Sale will also continue till 6 p.m., on SATURDAY the 3rd June.

THE PARSI MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Association will be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Dhobie Talao, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 29th May 1899, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the fourth year's report and Audited accounts and Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1898.

2. To elect members of the Managing Committee in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3. To confirm the appointments made in the Managing Committee.

4. To appoint auditors and to fix their remunerations.

By Order of the Managing Committee,

ASPUNDIARJI BURJORJI PUNTHAKI,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the LEASE of the Coral GOVERNMENT SALT WORKS, mentioned below, situated in the MATUNGA SALT TALUKA, together with the right to manufacture salt therein.

(1) for three years and
(2) for five years

from the 1st August 1899, viz :—

1. Sajimanchi.
2. Shaik Misri.
3. Rowli.
4. Sion.
5. Sivri.

2. They should be addressed to the Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, S. D., sealed and superscribed with the words "Tender for the lease of Government Salt Works at Matunga," and should be delivered at the office of the Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, S. D., on or before Monday the 26th June next.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 as a guarantee of the good faith of the tenderer.

4. Tenders will be opened by the Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, S. D., at noon, on the 26th June next, in the presence of any of the tenderers who may attend, and their final disposal will rest with Government who do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any other tender.

5. Persons whose offers may be accepted will be required, within seven days after receipt of notice of acceptance of their tenders, to execute a formal lease in the usual form, copy of which may be seen at any time during office hours on application to the Chief Account Office, Town Custom House, Bombay, or that of the Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, S. D. They will also be required within the same period to deposit 25 per cent. of the amounts of their respective tenders, which will be held by the Collector as security for the due fulfilment of the terms of their agreements. In the event of any person whose tender may be accepted failing to execute the lease or to make the deposit aforesaid within the period specified, the sum of Rs. 500 deposited by such defaulter at the time of delivering his tender will be forfeited to Government.

6. The Lessee or Lessees of the works will have to pay Municipal Rates leviable on the properties under Act III of 1888, or any other Acts in force.

H. P. QUIN,
Ag. Collector of Salt Revenue.

Camp Castle Rock, 22nd May, 1899.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, Lincoln, England.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1899.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI JUMNABAI OF BARODA.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE

PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY

for the year 1899 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 16, ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Year's Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS. Bank of Hindustan	20,000	500	all	20 p.c.	1,200
Bank of Bombay	10,000	500	all	1 Bon.	
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,218
Commercial	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of India	15,000	100	75	5 p.c.	105
EXCHANGE BANKS. Agra	1,00,000	50	all	3 pr. ct.	50
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£251
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	25,000	Dol. 125	all	31-10-0	£37 1-2
International Bank of India	60,000	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	30

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Arthur	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,191
Albert Gimling	100	500	all	15 pr. ct.	45
Do.					
Albert (Kurtzchee)	200	1,100	1 100	Rs 80	825
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 16 x	110
Bombay Chow sangee City Press	500	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Trade Association	1,000	125	125	Nil	10
Bombay Co-operative Press Co., Ld.	500	250	200	18	210
Broach City Press Co. Ld	200	200	200	dvd Rs12½	120
Colaba	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15	315
East India	250	1,000	1,000	125	1,375xd
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	6,000	500	250 dvd Rs 50	550
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs50	550
Harvey and Sahayadry	450	450	500	dvd Rs30	370
Hingoo Press Co., Ld.	70	100	100	Rs15	160
Kaiser-i-Hind	250	450	450	Rs 60	510
Mahura Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr c	225
Maha rashtra Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	250	200	25	70
Mercantile	200	250	250	dvd Rs 5	271
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	307½
Muneer M	100	250	a.	25	115
New Indian	200	500	500	dvd Rs40	600
New Kaiser-i-Hind	90	125	125	Rs 15	175
Prince of Wales	130	500	0	20	30
Sahapathy (Bellary)	200	200	7	20	260x1
Sandhurst	200	500	500	25	650
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Stock	400	1,000	750	75	395
Surat Woollen Mills	250	250	250	Nil	7
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	12	210
Volkart	—	500	500	Rs75	1100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad ADV	700	1,000	500	Nil	
Ahmedabad ...	1,000	1,100	all		40
Anglo-Indian ...	1,365	...	0	Nil	331
Asmanabad ...					39
Do. & M. Co., Ld	612	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W Co., Ld. (Bellary)	671	50	al	9 per ct.	
Beran Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	500,000	200	Rs. 15	195
Bombay United ...	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Bombay Manfg. Co.	900	600	600	dvd Rs.30	580
Bombay Industrial Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000		90
Bombay Steam Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	625
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co.					
Broach Mills ...	950	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India ...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,075
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.31	530 xd
City of Bombay ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	750xd
Coimbatore S. and W ...	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Dharamsi Manfg. Co. Mills ...	800	1,000	500		25
Gokuldas Land & Mill ...	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	650xd
Gooria Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	440
Gurmukhoy Mill ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.67	575
Hind Mills ...	1,600	500	500	dvd Rs.30	715
Hindu Manfg. and Trading Co., Ld.	500	250	all	dvd Rs.30	370 xd
Hindu Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Hirjee Mills ...	2,500	500	500	Nil 10	340
Hirjee Mills ...	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	420
Hirjee Petit ...	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Hindu Mills ...	1,000	500	500		40
Hingunghat Mills ...	700	500	500		670
Howard, and Bullough ...	1,250	500	250		625
Hope Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000		90
Hukumchand ...	800	1,000	1,000		1,230
Imperial Cotton ...	900	500	500		4
Indian Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	Nil	530
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld.			1 00	dvd 35	
Jacob Sassoon Mills Co., Ld.	100	500	1,000	dvd Rs.50	825
Jam Mills Co., Ld.	1,100	500	500		575
Jaffer Ali ...	600	500	500	dvd Rs.30	220
Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy Mills ...	1,000	250	250	Nil	165
Jeevraj Balloo ...	11,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	905
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. ...	843	1,000	1,000		20
Khatau Makanji ...	750	1,000	500	dvd Rs.30	370
Kohinoor Manfg. Co. ...	400	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makanji ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	650
Lord Reay Mfg. Co. ...	445	1,000	100	10 dvd Rs.1	105
Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing & Weaving Co. ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	675
Madhavji Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	925
Mahalaxmee ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	1,000
Mahomed Shah Mills (Sholapurga) ...	5,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	150
Manockjee Petit ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 75	2252½
Mohanlal K. Patwa & Co., Ld. ...	200	100	115	dvd Rs.10	90
Muir Mills Co. ...	8,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	
Muncherjee Cowasjee ...	1,650	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.80	1,750
Mysore S. & M. ...	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.1	200
Madura Mills ...	7,779	100	100	Nil	
Nagpur Empress ...	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	Rs 5 ;
New Great Eastern ...	1,600	1,000	1,000	2	240
Oriental Spinning Co., Ld. ...	5,722	625	625	dvd Nil	110
Petit Manfg. Co. ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	650
Phoenix Mills ...	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	690
Queen Mills ...	400	1,000	1,000	Rs50	600
Rajpur Mills ...	1,00	1,000	1,000	Nil	800
Saraswati ...	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Samoon ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	1,000
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	1,175
Soonderdass ...	750	1,000	1,000	Rs50	625
Southern India Spinning Co., Ltd. ...	1,000	1,000	500	210	210
Southern Mahratta ...	1,312	250	250	dv s 12	310
Sun Mills, Ld. ...	1,300	250	250	Rs.15	260
Standard Mills ...	1,800	500	500		210
Do. ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills ...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.25	655
Sassoon and Alliance ...	5,000	200	200	5 0 dvd Rs.21	319xd
Thomas Stanley and Manufacturing Co. ...	500	200	1,000	20	0
Union Mills Ld. ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.32	350
Vasishunker Lukhmidas Co. Ld. ...					
Victoria Mills ...	800	500	500	dvd Rs40	610xd
Western India ...	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Western India Spinning Co. ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.80	420
Wadhwan City Spinning Press Manufacturing Co., Ltd. ...	400	50	all	1 rd R.	25
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	500	1,000	215	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown ...	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	210
Back Bay Baths ...	500	50	50	12	35
Bathan Pile ...	8,000	100	100	12 pr ct	150
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation ...	1,000	2,500	500	375	5,925
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	93½	1,480
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	1,250	100	100	dvs. 4	78
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. ...	50	500	500	8 ct.	810
Bombay Flour Mill ...	1,000	500	500	15	1000
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	5 per ct.	207
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	500	2	200	dvd Rs10	209
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld. ...	2,000	250	250	9 p 15	287
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,	500	50	—	64
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co. ...	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	21	385
Kurrachee Landing ...	500	500	330	3	18
Marcks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	188
Napier Hotel & Bazar Foundry ...	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	1,000	100	300	—	60
Phillips & Co., Landing ...	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct.	140
Port Canning Co. ...	6,000	200	1,000	dvd Rs25	505
Scottey & Co. ...	1,000	100	100	5	5
Frontier & Co. ...	2,000	500	500	0	1,050
Buckjee & Co. ...	1,000	100	100	Rs. 15	Rs. 15
Telephone Co. ...	2,000	251	100	Rs. 1½	27xd

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ...	Rs. 15-2-6
Ounces ...	" "
Napoleon Dollars ...	" "
Gold Five-Franc Pieces ...	" "
Fine Silver ...	72-6 dy. 72 fd.
Gold Leaf ...	21-0
Bar Gold, English (22 touch) ...	24-1
Bar Australian ...	24-5
Bar Bombay ...	24-5
Ten Tolas ...	25

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three and a-half per cent Reduced ...	101-0-0
Three per cent 1865 ...	96-0-0
Municipal 3 per cents. Debentures ...	103
" 4 per cents Loan 5 per cent. 1879 ...	"
City of Paris 3 per cents ...	"
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond ...	101 3-4

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rs.
London Bank ...	On demand ...	Rs. 1 15-16½
Do. do. ...	At 15 days sight ...	Rs. 1 15-16¾
Do. do. ...	4 Months sight ...	Rs. 1 16
Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Rs. 1 1-16d.
Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Rs. 1 3-16d.
Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Rs. 1 1-8d.
Do. Documentary ...	Do. do. ...	Rs. 1 3-32d.
Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Rs. 1 1-4d.
Do. Currency ...	Do. do. ...	Rs. 1 5-32d.
Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Rs. 1 5-16d.
Calcutta ...	On demand ...	Rs. 2
Do. ...	At 30 days sight ...	Rs. 2
Do. ...	4 Months sight ...	Rs. 2
Do. ...	Do. ...	Rs. 2
Do. ...	Do. ...	Rs. 2
Madras ...	On demand ...	Rs. 2
Do. ...	At 30 days sight ...	Rs. 2
Do. ...	4 Months sight ...	Rs. 2
Do. ...	Do. ...	Rs. 2
Do. ...	Do. ...	Rs. 2

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High water, 6-34a, Low water, 5-33m, 6-38a.
P. and O. s. s. Clyde, with English mails of the 12th instant, due to arrive, daylight.
Parsee Mutual Life Assurance Association, F. C, Institute, 5 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High water, 0-39m., 1-38a, Low water, 6-37m., 7-46a.
Roman Catholic Cathedral (Kalbadevie), [Silver Jubilee celebration, Young Men's Sodality, Solemn Services, 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Sutlej left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Crewe Hall left the dock yesterday.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—We are requested to give notice that the Parade Service on and after to-morrow will be at 7 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Mazagon, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, on Wednesday, the 31st instant.

LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Dadabhai D. Jassavala, in English, at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday), at 6 p.m. Subject : "Communion of Saints."

REPORTED BURGLARY AT DADUR.—Dooji Bhow, a malee, residing in a jowlie hut at Dadur, has made a report to the police that on the 24th instant his room was entered into during his absence, and ornaments, of the value of Rs. 22, were stolen from a cupboard, which was also broken open.

POSSESSING ILLICIT OPIUM.—Mr. Jehangir D. Ghandy, Opium Inspector, placed one Ameersha Abdoosha before Mr. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, on a charge of having in his possession seven tolas of opium contrary to section 9, clause C of the Opium Act. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to undergo 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

AN APPEAL.—A correspondent writes suggesting that the members of the Pathare Prabhu community hold a *pan-supari* gathering in honour of Rao Bahadur Vasudeo Jagannath Kirtikar, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinathji, and other noble-hearted gentlemen, who by means of their unstinted liberality are helping, this year, the Pathare Prabhu Health Camps, near the Marine Lines, for the use of their community and thereby saved many from being victims to plague.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A MAHOMEDAN WOMAN.—At 9 p.m., on Thursday, a Mahomedan woman, named Nasibeen, the wife of a weaver residing at Ripon Road, Byculla, named Bhoobe Ghatti, at Ripon Road, with a view to commit suicide. A Mahomedan, named Ebrahim Abdul Rahman, who witnessed the scene, pluckily jumped in and rescued her by seizing her by her hair when she rose to the surface of the water. The woman was taken out, when she alleged that she committed the rash deed on account of her husband's ill-treatment.

RESTIVE BULLOCKS.—A labour cart, loaded with onions, was being driven from the Babulla Tank Road to the docks, last evening, when on reaching the excavation in front of the Bhagat police station, the bullocks attached to it suddenly became restive, with the result that the cart and the bullocks fell into the excavation. The driver fortunately escaped unhurt, but one Vitha, who was sitting on the top of the cart, sustained a wound on his head about an inch long and other injuries to his shoulder. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital and the bullocks and the cart were taken out.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of Lieut.-Col. S. Baird and officers the Band of the 1st Battalion R. B. G. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30 :—

March ...	London ... Fabiani.
Overture ...	Pluto ... Lupo.
Fantasia ...	Folk Songs of Italy ... Rampezzotti.
Valse ...	Love Me ... M Coward.
Romanza ...	Mazurka ... Couterno.
(Cornet Solo : Mr. W. S. Walcott)	
Intermezzo ...	Irene ... Vandervell.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

NEGLECT OF DUTY BY A POLICEMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Mohidin Shaik Remoo, policeman No. 414, B division, was charged by Constable De Burgo with allowing a prisoner to escape from custody. It appeared that a Mahomedan, named Abu Ibrahim, who had been arrested for being drunk and disorderly in a public street, was given in charge of the accused to be taken to the police chowkey, but as the accused neglected to hold him in the proper manner while escorting him, he succeeded in escaping from custody. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 40 with an alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment. Abu Ibrahim, who escaped while in the accused's custody, was discharged, on the ground that while he was being escorted by the policeman he was not held by him.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sanderson charged Jetha Ludha, Nathoo Chapsi, Abdoola Noor Mahomed and Vassanji Lalji with aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence of housebreaking and theft of jewellery, of the value of Rs. 359, belonging to Ludha Dewji. The facts of the case have already been reported in these columns. Superintendent Holdway informed the Court that as Vassanji had given important information to the police in this matter, the Court would be pleased to deal leniently with him. The accused were convicted and sentenced respectively to two years, nine months, six months, and five months' rigorous imprisonment. Jetha was also fined Rs. 500 with an alternative of four months' further imprisonment.

THE TRAIN-WRECKING NEAR PALGHUR.

THE three persons, named Kalia, Namia and Pandia, who have been arrested in connection with the derailment of the No. 8 up-train, on the 18th instant, near Palghur, will be placed before the First Class Magistrate, Bassein, on Monday next.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.

A MATCH will be played on the Cooperage ground between the Rovers and the Bombay Gymkhana, Kick-off at 5-30 p.m. The following team will represent the Rovers:—Goal—C. Howson ; backs—G. Walton and J. Lyons ; half-backs—W. J. Saunders, Fyfe, and H. Chevalier ; forwards—F. A. Thomas, W. Scrafton, J. Witham, W. B. Laths, and H. W. Firth.

OUTRAGE BY STRIKERS.

MILL BLOWN UP TO COERCE NON-UNIONISTS.

SERIOUS trouble is reported from the mining district of Idaho, in connection with a strike of miners. About a thousand strikers from Canyon Creek, wearing masks and carrying firearms, seized at Burke on Saturday morning a train loaded with three thousand pounds of giant powder. They boarded it and took it to Wardner, a place about twenty miles distant, intending to coerce the non-union men at work in that neighbourhood. On arriving at Wardner, the strikers sent forward pickets to reconnoitre the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines, where the non-unionists were employed. Some time after the pickets had left, they fired some shots as signals to the main body. The latter hastened forward but owing to a misunderstanding fired upon the pickets and before the mistake was discovered a thousand shots had been exchanged. Two men were killed and several others wounded. Undeterred, however, by this ugly contretemps, the rioters took possession of a large mill and its adjoining buildings and by distributing about the premises five heavy charges of the blasting powder they had brought in the train, completely wrecked the premises, doing damage to the amount of about three hundred thousand dollars. The rioters spent three hours at Wardner looking for the non-unionists, but the latter having been forewarned of the projected attack had escaped to some neighbouring hills and have not been seen since. The marauders eventually returned by the train to Canyon Creek. The strike originated in consequence of the employment of non-unionists at the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines.

A strike among the coal miners in the Indian coalfield has led to the closing of all the mines there. Unionism and non-unionism have also come to loggerheads at Buffalo the Grain Shovellers' Union trying to prevent the employment of men not enrolled in their corporation. Violence is threatened and the prospect is so serious that the militia have been called out to keep order.

THE JIGGER IN NATAL.

THE Jigger has reached Natal, and the Natal people are naturally very much afraid. In the case of the Jigger they will find that it is like most other African pests—it suffers from exaggeration. A new-comer usually dreads a mosquito as much as a crocodile, and by his exalted imagination readily lends himself to the practical jokes of his companions who frequently point out the hippo fly as a specimen of the smallest species of mosquito. Our Natal friends will soon find the jigger is not so formidable after all and that with a few ordinary precautions life will not be very much disturbed by this new arrival. The people who will suffer most are the natives and Indians, especially the latter. Jigger specifics are popular in Natal just now and one paper publishes a note from a correspondent who says that the parasite is almost instantaneously killed by the injection under the toe nail of one single drop of spirit of turpentine or carbolic oil !—*Zanzibar Gazette.*

FLORILINE !—For the Teeth and Breath,—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S PROPOSAL FOR THE LEVY OF WATER-TAX.

At the last meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, Mr. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner submitted for adoption the following proposals for the levy of water rates by meter measurement during the year 1899-1900 :—

I. Under Section 109 (1) (*a*) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, the Standing Committee direct that in respect of the several classes of premises hereinafter mentioned, the Commissioner may from time to time determine in each case whether the said tax shall be levied in respect of any particular premises of whether instead of levying such tax, he will charge for the water supplied to such premises by measurement. For premises in respect of which the Commissioner shall determine to charge by measurement, the Standing Committee hereby prescribe the following rates according to the class or classes to which such premises respectively belong :—(i) For premises used as Mitch Cattle Stables "the charge shall be at the rate of 8 annas per 1,000 gallons, exclusive of any meter rent.

(2) "For premises having gardens and other premises in which the water is used partly for domestic and partly for other than strictly domestic purposes, but not for trade, the charge shall be at the rate of 9 annas per 1,000 gallons exclusive of any meter rent."

(3) "For all premises not falling within sub-clause (1) or sub-clause (2) of this rule", the charge shall be at the rate of 12 annas per 1000 gallons exclusive of any meter rent ; provided however that for water supplied to the latrines only of such premises the charge shall be at the rate of 6 annas per 1000 gallons exclusive as aforesaid.

II. Under Section 109 (1) (*b*) of the Act the Standing Committee hereby approve the Commissioner's compounding for the supply of water to the premises occupied by the several institutions included in the list attached hereto headed Religious Charitable and Educational Institutions upon the terms following :—

(*a*) In cases in which the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, shall certify that the consumption is so trifling that it will not be worth while to fix a meter, a compounded sum of Rs. 5 per annum, or, where the probable consumption is estimated at not less than 20,000 gallons per annum a compounded sum of Re. 1 per annum ; in either case payable in advance.

(*b*) In other cases a compounded sum may be charged and levied quarterly in advance, such sum to be based on three years' average consumption at an assumed rate of 4 annas per 1,000 gallons, and when information so as to form a three-year average is not available, such sum similarly calculated may be based on present actual consumption as soon as ascertained.

III. Under Section 109 (2) of the Act, the Standing Committee hereby direct that the charge to be paid for water consumed whilst a meter is out of order, or under repairs, shall be ascertained on the basis, either of the average of the immediately preceding and succeeding reliable readings of the meter for the corresponding period for the previous year. Where two or more meters are fixed on any connection, the reading of that nearest the main shall be alone used for fixing the sum to be paid.

IV. Where under the Act water-tax would be leviable in respect of any premises from the Secretary or State for India in Council or from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay the Standing Committee do hereby under Section 170 of the Act prescribe the respective rates at which the Commissioner shall charge for water supplied by measurement to such premises as follows :—

(*a*) "Government Properties."—For water supplied to Government properties the charge shall be at the respective rates for the time being fixed in respect of similar properties under Part I of this Resolution except that in the case of the public latrines, as per accompanying list, the rate shall be 6 annas per 1,000 gallons, and in the case of cattle troughs and watering stands on the Port Trust ground and maintained by the Port Trustees the rates shall be 6 annas and 4 annas per 1,000 gallons respectively.

(*b*) "Port Trust Properties."—For water supplied to properties of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, the charge shall be at the respective rates for the time being fixed in respect of similar properties under Part I of this Resolution except that in the case of the public latrines,

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER,
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the re-dependent on a careful tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ltd., have made special arrangements this season for the continued stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent tuner. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ltd., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S
'NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS.'
ARE the best PROTECTION to the EYES from Dust, especially to those who are troubled by the trying glare which prevails in the heat of the day. They will be found an invaluable preventative to inflammation of the Eyes and irritative fever.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. The EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
OFFICES IN INDIA.
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES
67, & 68, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Customers, and Interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Drafts payable in Bombay received without charges.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed upon credits of Rs. 500 and upwards.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Re-gilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertakes to order.

III.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT: Engravings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.

IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c.

A CHUBB'S SAFE
TWICE
DEFEATS BURGLARS
79, ST. JOHN STREET ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.,
DECEMBER 19TH 1898.

Messrs. CHUBB & SON'S
LOCK AND SAFE CO., LD.,
148, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

GENTLEMEN,—We are the fortunate possessors of one of your Patent Third-Resisting Safes, which last night was attempted by thieves who broke into our premises.

Though the burglars failed to force the Safe, they so damaged the lock of it that the keys are of no use, and we should be glad if you could send a practical man at once to see what can be done.

We may say this is the second attack the Safe has withstood within twelve months, but the last was of the most determined character.

You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter, and we are happy to furnish the most practical evidence of the protection afforded by the possession of one of your Patent Safes.

We are,
Yours very truly,
(Signed) JONES & WELLS.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
The oldest and only Agent in Bombay.
Messrs. CHUBB AND SON'S LOCK AND SAFE CO., LD.,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY;
ESTABLISHED 1847.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "FULLIGATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The Warehouses of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East, on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
LU AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.
Ben Tre CARNEGIE STEEL Co., Lo.,
Pittsburg, U. S. A.
1,500 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
Kept in Stock in Bombay.
Sizes of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths
up to 40 ft.
Best and Cheapest Rolled Steel in the Market.
Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 26.

Broken by the intervention of holidays for the native festival of "Mohorrum," for Whitsuntide, and for Her Majesty the Queen's Birthday, the past week has been a curtailed one for business operations, and the holiday feeling that has been prevalent as a matter of course, has not been conducive to transactions being put through on any large scale. The Railway Signallers' strike, to which we referred in our two previous reports, has continued, but there is nothing fresh to be noticed in connection therewith, further than that the goods traffic is reported to be proceeding satisfactorily. The cotton market has been steady it toxe; in Wheat and Seeds the feeling has been rather dull. Exchange has shown but little fluctuation from last week's closing level, rates this evening being on a par with last Friday's both for Bank and and Private Paper. The money market is steady. Government Paper is a quiet market, with quotations 1-8 per cent. higher for 3 1-2 per Cents (as compared with those of Friday last), and 1-2 per cent. lower for 3 per Cents. Freights are unchanged, with a quiet but steady feeling. In Imports there has been a small demand, in a generally quiet market.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Friday last showed the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	274,789
Do. Branches	Inc.	"	3,10,570
Other "	Dec.	"	13,23,562
Government Securities	Inc.	"	11
Other authorised "	Unchanged.		
Loans	Dec.	"	1,04,112
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	11,92,244
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	52,812
Cash	Inc.	"	3,75,579

There was an increase in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay during last week amounting to 3 3-4 lakhs, at some 99 lakhs, as disclosed by the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Tuesday for Monday (the Bank having been closed on the latter day for the Whitsuntide holidays), compared with an increment in the week preceding of 2 1-2 lakhs, at 95 lakhs. From Public Deposits at the Head Office there were withdrawals to the extent of 2 3-4 lakhs; while at the Branch there was an addition of 3 lakhs. Private Deposits showed a falling away of 13 1-4 lakhs. Loans were 1 lakh less; and Bills Discounted and purchased, 11 3-4 lakhs. The Balances with other Banks were 1-2 lakh higher.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank as on 19th May, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Capital	1,20,00,000
Reserve Funds	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	61,10,892
Do. do. at Branches	56,57,571
Other Deposits	2,87,35,978
Post Bills	6,369
Credits undrawn	20,75,003
Rs...	5,99,75,843

ASSETS.	Rs.
Government Securities	1,06,63,395
Other authorised Securities	33,24,511
Credits on Government and other authorised Securities	79,36,393
Loans on do. do. do.	1,71,57,533
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,05,79,794
Dead Stock	4,32,745
Stamps and Stationery	28,804
Bullion	
Balances with other Banks	1,69,315
Cash	93,03,353
Rs.....	5,99,75,843

Meanwhile, the market is steady. The Bank of Bombay rate is 6 per cent. and that in the open market is 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—Although the Banks re-opened on Tuesday after the Whitsuntide holidays, there was no business to speak of doing, quotations maintaining their current level. The market was closed the next day for H. M. The Queen's birthday holiday, and opened yesterday steady in tone at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight credits. The enquiry for Bank Paper was limited, but three months' sight Bills were placed to a small extent at 1s 4 1-16d., which rate, however, was not obtainable for long and soon became 1s. 4 3-32d., whereat a moderate amount was done. Rates have continued steady to-day at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, remaining thereat throughout the day with a moderate business reported both ways, and closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Francs	1/39 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—On re-opening on Tuesday the market was steady in tone at 101 7-16 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 101 1-2 for the settlement, with 94 1-2 for 3 per cents. The market was closed on Wednesday and opened yesterday with a quiet feeling at 101 5-8 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 101 9-16 for the Settlement. Rates have been weak to-day at 101 1-2 for Cash, and also 101 1-2 for the coming Settlement, with 101 9-16 for the 29th June Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents; Threes were 1-2 per cent. lower, at 94.

SHARES.—There has been a tendency in prices to favour buyers, though the movement has been small. We have to report an advance of Rs. 50, in Madras United; of Rs. 25 each, in Khandesh, and Sholapore; and of Rs. 10, in Sun; and a decline of Rs. 50 each in Jewraj Balloo, Presidency, and Mahalaxmee; of Rs. 45, in Hyderabad; of Rs. 35, in New Great Eastern; of Rs 30 in Oriental; Rs. 15, in Queen; and of Rs. 5, in Leopold. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay Burmah Trading have advanced Rs. 125, in the 1st Issue; Alcock Ashdown, Rs. 10; and Port Canning, Rs. 2 1-2.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—There has been no change of any importance in this market during the past week. Prices are generally the same as before. Dealers are willing to sell; up-country buyers take only sufficient to meet their present requirements Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red, and Printed Goods are the same as before. For locally-made Goods there has been a moderate enquiry, with prices ruling in favour of buyers. The clearances of Imported Goods from the bazaar during the week have been about 3,000 packages; and of Local, 1,200 bales.

YARNS.—A good demand has prevailed, and more particularly for standard qualities. The enquiry from up-country dealers is also a good one. The market closes steady; official quotations are as follows:—

Twist	No. 6s	Mule, As.	3	to 3 1-2 per lb.
"	" 20s	"	3	" 3 5-8 "
"	" 12s	"	3 3-8	" 4 3-8 "
"	" 16s	"	3 1-2	" 4 1-2 "
"	" 12s	"	3 3-4	" 4 3-8 "
"	" 20s	"	4 1-8	" 5 "
"	" 24s	"	4 3-4	" 5 1-2 "
"	" 30s	"	6	" 6 1-2 "
"	" 32s	"	6	" 7 "
"	" 40s	"	7	" 7 1-2 "

METALS.—Yellow Metal is 4 annas per cwt. lower; Brazier's Copper and Swedish Bar Iron are unchanged.

COALS.—Owing to the holidays, but few transactions have taken place. A small lot of ready Deshagur was resold at Rs. 15 1-4 per ton. Importers ask Rs. 18 per ton for Cardiff, June-July shipment, and Rs. 17 1-4 for Davison's W. Hartley. We quote alongside.

	Ready.	Forward.
Welsh Hartley	Nil	Nil
West "	Rs. 17 1-4 per ton,	Rs. 17 1-4 per ton,
Australian	Nil.	Nil
Powell's	Rs. 18 1-4 per ton,	Rs. 18 "
Cardiff	Rs. 18 1-4 "	Rs. 18 "
Japan	Nil	Nil
Singareni	Nil	Nil
Deshagur Bengal	Rs. 15 1-2 per ton,	Rs. 15 1-4
Muir's Navigation	Rs. 14 "	Rs. 13 3-4 "
Jardine's Nav. "	Rs. 14 "	Rs. 13 3-4 "
Seebpore	Nil	Nil

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—There has been a steady feeling in the market for this staple, although the business done in the past week has been necessarily inconsiderable, owing to the occurrence of holidays.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

	Per Candy,	Per lb. d. F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs 136—2 3-64.	
Do. Fully Good	" 132—2 21-64.	
Do. Good	" 114—2 9-64.	
Behars, Fine	" 130—2 13-64.	
Do. Fully Good	" 125—2 3-64.	
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 126—2 3-64.	
Oomra, Fully Good	" 132—2 27-64.	
Dhollera, Fine	" 137—2 15-64.	
Do. Fully Good	" 123—2 25-64.	
Do. Good	" 121—2 23-64.	
S. G. Surtee, Good	" 141—3 1-64.	
Wuttees	" 128—2 25-64.	
Broach, Fine	" 135—2 7-32.	
Do. Good	" 117—2 3-32.	

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1898-99.	Season. 1897-98.
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	314,000	311,500
Barsee and Nuggur	97,000	85,000
Berar	508,000	390,000
Hingunghaut	11,500	9,560
Dholleras	222,000	187,000
Broach	113,000	144,000
Bengal	224,000	204,500
Persian and Sind	6,000	14,500
Compta and Dharwar	31,500	29,500
Western	2,000	2,000
Total.	1,679,000	1,354,560

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.
For the week	19,635	72,215	67,894
From 1st Jan. to 25th May 1899	14,61,967	17,44,205	10,04,733
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	12,857	11,661	15,696
From 1st Jan. to 25th May 1899	3,59,973	2,14,944	3,76,919
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	3,491	3,165	6,334
From 1st Jan. to 25th May 1899	2,61,861	1,66,435	2,67,765

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets have been steady in tone, with a moderate business passing. Prices are generally maintained at their closing level of last week.

The comparative imports of wheat and seeds are as under:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	257,937	770,507	47,487
Do. from 1st Jan. to 25th May	25,23,739	52,94,836	5,27,939
Linseed for the week	55,247	82,314	26,850
Do. from 1st Jan. to 25th May	14,09,609	14,50,299	2,24,319
Rapeseed for the week	82,040	67,589	1,13,212
Do. from 1st Jan. to 25th May	10,74,733	9,03,857	0,43,741
Gingellyseed for the week	11,149	14,076	8,951
Do. from 1st Jan. to 25th May	9,85,553	10,70,533	3,71,357

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	1,50,536	5,14,205	.....
Do. from 1st January to 25th May	14,10,731	2,315,573	811
Linseed for the week	25,744	47,189	3,993
Do. from 1st January to 25th May	1,309,389	12,23,679	2,00,283
Rapeseed for the week	15,129	92,378	.....
Do. from 1st January to 25th May	7,95,331	910,559	319,061
Gingellyseed for the week	8,185	50,063	.....
Do. from 1st January to 25th May	1,257,971	1,103,291	3,37,332

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Bhownuggar, 2 25-32.
The Manchester Markets has been firm,
2½ per cent. Consols 110 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes 102 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 116
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers 97
Bar Silver 28 1-8

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £29,70,000; Decrease £300,000; Public Deposits £1,000,000; Increase £900,000; Other Deposits £37,100,000; Decrease £400,000; Other Securities £34,300,000; Increase £100,000; Notes and Gold £19,000,000; Decrease £300,000. The Banks Reserve is 39 per cent. of the Liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MAY 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 23.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arcadia left here at day-light to-day for Aden.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Coromandel left here yesterday evening and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at noon on Sunday next.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 25th May:—

Station from.	Address in full as received.
Aden	Maklay.
Porbandar	Colony Secretary, The Cooperage.
Rantva	Madhavji Harakchand.
Vavadagunna	Gangadhar Rane.
Ba odia	Purshotam Chhotalal Fulmoorbikar.
Zaferabad	Bijay Bahadur Singh, inside of Fort, opposite of Ghurkar.
Bhopal I M	Ruttonshah Dhunjibhai Shroff, Esq., Dhunjibhai Naoroji Coopers House, third storey.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th May.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·733
Temperature of the Air	degrees 86·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	" 78·3
Dew Point	" 76·1
Relative humidity of Air	" 710
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 90·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	" 82·8
General Directions of wind	WSW, W, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 244

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 27th May, 1899.

1. Leave of absence has been granted to Corporal G. F. Lund, K Coy. from 27th May to 26th September 1899.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 16th May, 1899, as compared with the statement of 9th May, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	May 9. Rs.	A.	P.	May 16. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	91,00,000	0	0	91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,27,12,120	5	9	1,70,12,242	8	0
Other Deposits	5,33,92,027	0	5	5,50,09,611	3	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,87,703	8	2	2,23,949	5	0
Sundries	24,92,367	15	11	25,52,257	4	2
	10,51,81,358	14	3	10,39,50,066	5	6

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	89,07,103	0	0	90,01,271	0	0
Other authorised Investments	77,80,499	0	0	76,81,245	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,41,81,536	5	7	2,22,13,280	12	4
Accounts of Credit do.	1,51,07,0 2	1	8	1,80,33,032	11	4
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,78,7,019	14	0	1,74,85,747	12	2
Balances with other Banks	6 01,942	11	5	6,36 031	10	1
Bullion	9,56	6	0	10,112	0	0
Bank Stock	13,0,885	1	1	13 08,382	12	11
Stamps	11,0 5	5	10	10,999	1	8
Cash	16,05,188	14	11	15 02 072	2	0
Bills, &c., at Head Office	1,03,24,160	7	0	1,03 70 937	2	7
Do. at Branches	1,41,16,548	2	6	1 41,05,813	11	1
	10,51,81,358	14	3	10,39,50 035	5	6

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	19,91,818	Dec.
Do. at Branches	7,05,534	Dec.
Other Deposits	14,68,394	Inc.
Post Bills	63,763	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	6,59,923	Inc.
Loans	19,70,216	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	1,13,630	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	3,31,774	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	46,777	Inc.
Do at Branches	2,89,295	Inc.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th May, 1899, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	89,000	3,30,000	4,000	4,13,000
Or per mile of Railway	113	691	1	896
For previous 17 weeks of half year,	13,80,851	42,28,271	70,819	56,35,932
Total for 18 weeks	14,69,851	45,48,272	80,819	60,98,932
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	82,500	4,01,538	1,526	4,85,614
Per mile of Ry. do.	179	871	3	1,053
Total to corresponding date do.	10,79,525	45,31,312	89,841	56,62,678

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 72,614
Increase to date ..... " 4,36,474

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th May, 1899, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	400	—	700
On per mile of Railway	18	23	...	41
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	6,303	6,282	22	12,657
Total for 18 weeks.	6,603	6,683	22	13,307
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	186	576	—	762
Per miles of Ry. do.	11	33	...	44
Total to corresponding date do.	2,934	7,711	150	10,795

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 62
Ditto to date ..... " 2,572

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th May 1899, on 1,673·91 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Re-ceipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,12,000	3,30,000	7,000	4,70,000
Or per mile of Railway	80	197	4	281
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	21,69,329	55,78,384	1,10,604	78 58,017
Total for 18 weeks	23,02,329	5 1,08,384	1,17,604	83,28,017
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,22,926	3,68,918	9,355	4,92,439
Per mile of Ry do.	73	219	6	298
Total to corresponding date do.	19,13,699	54,10,468	97,146	74,58,309

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 22,439
Increase to date ..... " 69,708

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS:—

1 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2-3 THE WEEK.
4 SPORTING NEWS: Simla Race Meeting—Association Football—Football at Poona—Pig sticking near Poona—A Doctor Against a Corporator—A successful Parsee Doctor.
5-6 INDIAN TELEGRAMS.
7 The Nagarkar Library at Hubli—Interesting Marriage at Matheran.
8-9-10 The Queen-Empress Birthday Celebrations.
11 The Birthday Durbar at Poona—Notes from Ahmedabad—Passing a Forged Note in Rangoon.
12 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—Regimental Bands and Hill Stations—Bangalore Branch of Prom se C.sc—A Prosecution under the Factories Act.
13 LEADING ARTICLES: The Brightest Reign of the Century—Excessive Telegraph Charges.
14 LEADING ARTICLES: Agricultural Indebtedness.
15 LEADING ARTICLES: The Iowan of Baroda—Choaping Foreign Telegrams—Russia at Pekin.
16 The Railway Accident at Palghur—Bengal Legislative Council.
17 The Simla Season—Death of Mr. James J. Flynn—The Retiring Decree of Baroda.
18 The Railway Strike—The Mohurrum Festival.
19 The Collision on the B. B. and C. I. Railway—The Vice-Chancellor's University Address—Passing a Forged Note in Rangoon.
20 The City Mortality—Bombay Rifle Association—The Tata Educational Scheme.
21 MILITARY NEWS—Brazil's Relations with British India—The Russianising of Persia.
22 The Monsoon in Colombo—BENGAL—MADRAS.
23 N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB—OFFICIAL GAZETTES; Government of India Orders.
24 Bombay Government Orders—ADVERTISEMENTS. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—Bombay Market Report—Bombay Prize Output—Freights.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DE SOUZA—May 26, at Lily Villa, Chunam Kiln Street, Grant Road, Anthony Manuel, dearly beloved infant son of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. DE SOUZA. Funeral will leave Lily Villa at 5 o'clock this (Saturday) evening, for Dharavie. Friends and relatives will please accept this, the only intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BROWN—May 16, the wife of J Stewart Brown, Bally Paper Mills, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MUIR—May 15, at Katmandu, Nepal, of sudden cardiac failure, Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald M Muir, I S C, Resident in Nepal, aged 52 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1899.

THE creation of a Colonial Army has been for some years past a favorite idea in France, and numerous proposals have been submitted to the Legislature, all of which have been rejected. The latest scheme was prepared by M. de Freycinet, but the sudden resignation of that experienced and highly competent Minister of War over an incident in the Dreyfus case may render his project as abortive as those that went before it, though the Dupuy ministry had included it in their official programme. A military critic in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, a General, who discreetly witholds his name, complains that nearly all the schemes for the creation of a Colonial Army have been strangely wide of the mark, their real scope being apparently intended to perpetuate the present state of things, which it should be the first care of the State to abolish. As matters stand now the Marines constitute the semblance of a Colonial Army, but other and more important duties devolve upon them which render it practically useless for the defence of the colonies. Provision has been made in the Budget of the present year for a large increase in the staff officers of the higher grades of the Marines, apparently with a view to make them more able to cope with their duties in the colonies. If that increase of Major-Generals and Colonels be once made the writer is satisfied that there will be an end of all proposals for a Colonial Army of the kind required. The Marines no doubt are in a sense colonial troops; but they are also the troops entrusted with the defence of the French naval ports and arsenals. That division of duties is not sufficient; if a Continental war breaks out the Marines will become the 21st Army corps, and take part in the defence of the Eastern frontier. What then becomes of their Colonial duties? It is impossible for the same troops to protect numerous colonies in different parts of the world, to defend the extensive coasts, and to form part of the army defending the land frontiers of France. Such a combination of duties is certain to lead to disappointment and disaster. But that is not all. During the anxious time following upon the Fashoda incident, volunteers were sought in the regular army to fill gaps in the infantry and artillery of the Marines. Such volunteers were not to serve out of France, and were not to receive the extra allowances made to the Colonials who are liable to foreign service. Of soldiers serving side by side some might be embarked at once for the colonies; the others unless they again volunteered, would remain behind.

A most unsatisfactory state of affairs that should not be suffered to continue by a logical nation like the French. But it continues all the same. Marines or Colonial Army—they seem to enjoy both designations according to circumstances—are at the beck and call of three ministries, those of the Admiralty, of the Colonies, and of War. That branch of the service, one foot on sea and one on land, to one thing constant never, has no definite idea of what it may be called upon to do next. Nevertheless that corps has done good service to the State. It is eager for work, being recruited by the most vigorous and adventurous of the army, and has a strong liking for Colonial adventure. That is its natural role for which it is admirably adapted. But with a view to preparing it for the defence of the French coasts and the land frontier it has been burdened by the Government and Parliament with a complete hierarchy of staff officers altogether unnecessary and indeed highly inconvenient for work in the Colonies, where from the nature of things a company or even a battalion is all that is required to stiffen the local levies. What then becomes of the officers of the higher grade who cannot well take command of the company or even of the battalion? They are in the way, and often employ their time in taking precedence of the Colonial Governors, who are not always their seniors in the public service. This arrangement has the further inconvenience that officers profiting by the rapid promotion occasioned by the vicissitudes of the service and climatic influences remain in the colonial force, shutting out other officers who would gladly gain experience in the handling of troops under new conditions. The writer in the *Revue* states that it is the almost unanimous desire of the officers of the regular service and of the colonial troops that the latter should be placed solely under the War Department. Recruiting, reliefs, and necessary periods of home service to recover from the effects of insalubrious climates would be facilitated. It appears that the commissariat and transport departments in colonial companies are so badly organised that surprise has been expressed that it was possible to employ them successfully. Yet all the time the War Office had a large number of officers and men of those auxiliary forces idle in France, who might well have been detailed for active service in which they would have gained useful experience. But as has been said, the Colonial army, attached to the Admiralty, when that department had charge of the Colonies, came under the Colonial Minister when the Colonies ceased to belong administratively to the Admiralty. It is very evident that France has a good deal to learn from Great Britain and Russia in such matters. But throughout this able and searching criticism of French shortcomings, there is not even a passing reference to British or Russian experience. That France has excellent material for a real Colonial Army is unquestionable, but she has failed to organise anything comparable to the Native Army of India or the Cossacks, who have done such excellent service for Russia. In Africa and in French Indo-China there is no difficulty in recruiting very fine native corps, which properly organised would enable the number of French troops employed in the Colonies to be reduced by a fourth. Senegalese troops that took part in the conquest of Madagascar, the two hundred natives of Timbuctoo men of splendid physique who marched under Major Marchand through four thousand miles of roadless desert fighting successfully through the last stages of the journey, show the stamina and endurance of these mercenaries. Largely increased in number, these native troops, it is argued, could with a nucleus of white troops very well garrison the Colonies which they have largely helped to conquer. Their knowledge of the country, and their ingenuity in utilising local resources make them specially adapted for the work of opening out roads and fortifying stations; they can act as guides and messengers, and are especially useful to the Intelligence department. While rendering these various services under chiefs in whom they have learned to place confidence, they imbibe little by little something of the European civilisation. All that is necessary to secure their fidelity is to treat them sympathetically and above all with justice. The more numerous these native troops become the more easy it will be to reduce the number of white troops in these African and Asiatic dependencies, and to see that no conscripts or volunteers are sent out whose health has been impaired. There are two regiments of foreign legionaries which are never in want of recruits, whether foreign or French; these regiments are overmanned and might easily be expanded to three, or four battalions each—12,000 men. Of the twelve battalions six could be kept always in the more distant or troubled colonies. The four regiments of *tirailleurs Algeriens* have two battalions each. Of these it is intended that four shall be available for colonial duty and two shall be employed to garrison the French coasts. It is intended to utilise the third foreign regiment about to be created on this latter service. The colonial army constructed on the lines thus indicated would consist of three elements. To prevent the recurrence of the dismal experiences of Tonkin and Madagascar steps should be taken to avoid the necessity of sending out without any attempt of selection considerable bodies of French troops to perish of fever and dysentery in deadly swamps.

For such emergencies the spécial Arican corps hard ned and acc imatised by their apprenticeship in Algeria should be employed. It is proposed that each Army Corps in France should provide the officers and non-commissioned officers for a battalion of five companies and two batteries. This would give nineteen battalions and forty batteries, which would provide and keep up the nine battalions and a-half and the twenty batteries necessary for the security of the more distant possessions of France in the Far East, Madagascar and elsewhere, supplemented by foreign legionaries, native troops and Algerians. Nearly the whole of the Frenchmen in these battalions and batteries on distant service would be volunteers coming from the same region, drawn to the Colonial Army by the advantages offered them by the law of July 30, 1893, and by the desire of seeing a more

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AFFAIRS IN SAMOA.

ARRIVAL OF COMMISSIONERS.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Samoan Commissioners arrived at Apia on the 13th May and are endeavouring to induce the rival parties to disband their forces. Meantime the armistice continues.

DEADLOCK IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Filipino peace delegates have failed to arrive at any arrangement with the Americans.

ITALY AND SAMMUN BAY.

NEGOTIATIONS TO BE RESUMED.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, General Pelloux stated that the diplomatic negotiations regarding Samman Bay were to be resumed, the object being purely of a commercial nature.

MR. MORLEY ON THE DESECRATION OF THE MAHDI'S TOMB.

NOTHING SHORT OF BARBARISM.

MAY 26.

Mr. Morley in a speech made at Sydney, last night, denounced the desecration of the Mahdi's tomb, and declared that to vote any grant to a General who was responsible for such a deplorable and revolting act was nothing short of barbarism.

HER MAJESTY DEEPLY TOUCHED.

The Court Circular says that her Majesty the Queen is deeply touched and gratified at the overwhelming testimonies of loyalty and affection from her subjects on the occasion of her birthday.

THE MANCHESTER CUP.

The following is the result of the race for the Manchester Cup run this day :—

Herminius	1
Sherburn	2
Chubb	3

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

The latest Derby betting in London this evening] is as follows :—

9 to 4 on Flying Fox.
5 to 1 against Holocauste.
20 to 1 against Oppressor.
25 to 1 against Damocles formerly Revelry Colt.
33 to 1 against Desmond.
33 to 1 against My Boy.
33 to 1 against Scintillant.
40 to 1 against Innocence.
40 to 1 against Bonface.
40 to 1 against Trident.
40 to 1 against Le Blazon.
40 to 1 against Sir Reginald.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Senor Castelar, the distinguished Spanish statesman.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Bombay mails of the 13th instant arrived at Brindisi, yesterday.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE IN THE CHIN HILLS.

ATTEMPT TO RUSH THE SUPERINTENDENT'S CAMP.

SEVEN CHINS KILLED AND THREE CAPTURED.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SIMLA, MAY 20.

A local disturbance occurred in the Chin Hills on the morning of the 23rd instant. An attempt was made to rush the Superintendent's camp at Yatlier by a body of the Chins, said to be 200 strong. On being discovered by the sentry, they fired a few shots, but on receiving a volley returned, leaving one dead.

A detachment from the above mentioned body of Chins attacked a Gurkha settlement, where they killed and mutilated a man, a woman, and a child.

Captain Sillery, commandant of the Chin Hills Battalion, at once set out in pursuit of them from Fallam. He overtook the Chins, killed six of them, and captured three, the remainder bolting with the wounded. Being surprised, the Chins made no resistance. There were no casualties on our side.

Ramklan and the outlying Klang-Klang villages were the instigators of the attack.

Arrangements are being made to reinforce the Chin Hills, if necessary.

EXTENSION OF PUNJAB FRONTIER REGULATIONS.

A notification is published by the Foreign Department extending the operation of the Punjab Frontier Tribes Regulations, Indian Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, etc., to the tract of country bounded on the east by the Dera Ismail Khan district and on the west by the Bargha Shiranni country.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

In the "Gazette," Foreign Department, the appointments of Monsieur J. C. Vilinski as acting French Consul-General, Calcutta, and of Mr. C. Hammel as Brazilian Agent, Bombay, have been confirmed by her Majesty's Government.

THE COMMISSIONER OF BERAR.

In the "Gazette," Foreign Department, the appointment of Mr. J. A. Crawford is confirmed as Commissioner of Berar, vice Bullock, retired.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Captain W. C. R. Strattan is posted from leave as Political Agent at Kota's, and Major W. H. M. Stewart as Political Agent, Malwa.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant Alderson, 2nd Royal Irish, becomes Brigade Transport Officer, Khyber Force, vice Armstrong, reverted to regimental duty.

Captain Randolph, 1st Middlesex, becomes Station Staff Officer, Rangoon.

Lieutenant Oliphant, 23rd Madras Infantry, is transferred to the 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

Returns published to-day indicate some scarcity in parts of the Punjab, cattle in Hissar, Delhi and Dera Ismail Khan districts especially showing signs of pinching. In the Central Provinces, again, it has been found necessary to open relief-works, 2,108 people having resorted to them in Damoh district; while water is reported scarce in parts of Mandla, Chhindwara, Chanda and Bhandara districts, and fodder is becoming deficient over even wider area. About Ajmere Merwar also distress is deepening as the hot weather advances, 6,421 people being now returned as upon relief-works in Ajmere, Merwara and Marwar. Elsewhere throughout India the condition of agriculturalists continues to be favourably reported upon, though everywhere the arrival of the monsoon will be welcomed.

THE RANGOON DOG LITE CASE.

FINDING FOR DEFENDANT.

In the Recorder's Court, to-day, judgment was given in the action brought by Mr. Maclurcan, Assistant Port Officer, against Captain Barnett for damages caused by dog bite, plaintiff having to go to the Pasteur Institute in Paris.

The Judge found in favour of the defendant, holding that there was no evidence to show that defendant knew the dangerous state of the dog.

DEMARCATING THE FRONTIER.

COMPLETION OF A SECTION.

RANGOON, MAY 26.

Mr. George, Sub-Commissioner of the Burma-China Boundary Commission, completed the demarcation of the section of the frontier allotted to him at the beginning of May, and is now on his way back, via Kengtung. The section demarcated by Mr. George extends from a point in the vicinity of Pangkaung on the Nambu River to Mekong.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

MESSAGE FROM THE VICEROY.

HER MAJESTY DEEPLY TOUCHED.

SIMLA, MAY 20.

The following telegrams passed between Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and H. E. the Viceroy on the occasion of Her Majesty's birthday. They are made public in India by the special permission of the Queen :—

From the Viceroy, Simla, to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.—24th May, 1899.—"Viceroy begs leave to transmit to your Majesty his respectful and sincere congratulations on the happy anniversary of your Majesty's birthday as well as those of the English officials in your Majesty's] service, of the British community in India, and of the vast Native population. No such number of human beings has ever before joined in a tribute of devotion to a single Sovereign as there will be rejoicing to-day in all India over your Majesty's continued welfare and long and blessed reign."

From Victoria, R. I., Windsor Castle, to Viceroy, Simla.—24th May.—"I am deeply touched by the loyal expressions and good wishes of yourself, my officials, the British community, and my Native subjects in India."

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTION.

ELIGIBILITY FURTHER DEFINED.

An important resolution of the Finance Department is published defining further those who are eligible to Exchange Compensation. It lays down the conditions under which personal as opposed to official eligibility is secured. Official eligibity, it states, depends on the tenure of an appointment or the membership of a service or department which has been declared by the Government of India to render its holder or member entitled to Exchange Compensation Allowance if personally eligible.

The resolution goes on to state that it was laid down in 1879 that no person other than a statutory native of India can, save in certain excepted departments, be appointed to an office carrying a salary of Rs. 200 a month or upwards without the special sanction of the Governor-General's Council. Persons who belong to the class (Natives of India) who are thus protected as against outside competitors are not eligible for Exchange Compensation Allowance. In the case, therefore, of a claimant for Exchange Compensation Allowance who has been born in India and whose father was at that time in the country, the first thing to be considered is not the appointment or department which he at present holds or belongs to, but whether if he had at the time in first entered the Government service he has been an applicant for a post to which the restrictive orders of 1879 apply (a Deputy Collectorship, for example), he could have been appointed thereto without the special sanction of the Government of India. An Indian-born applicant for such a post would not, whatever his race, be regarded as falling under the restrictive orders of 1879 if he had been wholly or mainly brought up in this country. It follows, therefore, that a man of this description should be held *prima facie* ineligible on personal grounds for Exchange Compensation Allowance whatever his actual appointment may be, and if he demur to this presumption, it will fall upon him to show fully and clearly (*a*) that he was not domiciled in India at the time of his first appointment to Government service, or (*b*) that his parents were only temporary residents in this country. If he cannot do this, his claim fails.

The disposal of personal eligibility claims to Exchange Compensation Allowance should further be subject to the following principles :—(1) In all cases in which the question whether or not an officer concerned is a statutory native has already been raised in connection with some claim of his to privileges of a statutory native, the decision then arrived at must be regarded as final; (2) all persons who have subsequent to the promulgation of orders of 1879 above referred to, have been admitted to Government service without the special sanction of the Government of India under circumstances which would have necessitated such sanction had they not been regarded as statutory natives, must be deemed personally ineligible for Exchange Compensation Allowance. The case of men entering the Government service subsequent to the issue of the Exchange Compensation Allowance rule, promulgated with this Department resolution of 31st May 1897 is governed by No 4 of those rules, which requires as a condition of eligibility for Exchange Compensation Allowance the grant of a certificate which must be withheld from anyone who is qualified for appointment under 33 Vict., Chap. 3, Section 6, I. C., as statutory native. Cases already referred to the Government of India, and now pending, will be disposed of by them, but all other cases should be dealt with by the local Government under above instructions. In any case coming before it in which the local Government considers it doubtful either in regard to personal or the official eligiblity of the claimant, reference will be made direct to the Government of India in the Finance and Commercial Department. It is hoped, however, that the precat instructions will greatly diminish the number of such references where a local Government has decided that an officer is not a statutory native for the purposes of the new Exchange Compensation Allowance Rules, and does not consider a reference to the Government of India to be required, the Audit officers will accept the decision as final. Departments of the Government of India other than the Financial Department will exercise the powers of local Governments under the resolution in the case of officers' service directly under them.

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS IN PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT.

A resolution of the Finance Department in to-day's "Gazette" lays down the following rules relating to the conditions of acceptance of private employment by Government officers on leave. No gazetted officer of Government who is in receipt of furlough or leave allowance may, without special orders of the Government of India, take service under any other employer in India, and no such officer whose services have been lent to any other employer in India can take leave or obtain leave allowance from the Government of India unless he actually quits his employment for the period of such leave. In the case of a non-gazetted officer previous consent of his departmental superior, as superior, is sufficient authority for taking leave with the object of obtaining such employment and for acceptance of such employment during leave. Alterations are made in the Leave Code to correspond.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major C. Hamilton, R. A. Captain Kenny, 2nd Bombay Lancers, and Captain Johnson, 1st Gurkhas, are gazetted D. A. A.-G.'s on the establishment, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Monro, whose tenure has expired, and Major Vidal, resigned.

Captains Johnson, 1st Battalion 1st Gurkhas, and Vickers, 23rd Madras Infantry, are gazetted D. A. A.-G's for Musketry, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Woolcombe, appointed A. A.-G., Punjab, and Captain Johnstone, whose tenure has expired.

Bombay Unattached List—Sergeant-Instructor Dowling, Bombay Volunteer Corps, and Bradshaw, 2nd Bombay, Baroda Railway Volunteers, and Sergeant W. Ruddoch, Commissariat Transport, are awarded Long Service Medals.

Second Lieutenant W. Scott is gazetted Lieutenant, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers.

Major Phillpps, Poona Volunteer Rifles, receives the Volunteer Officers' decoration.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenants C. P. Gunter, E. T. Rich, and A. A. Crookshank, all R. E., are appointed to the Survey of India.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, MAY 26.

Major Robinson, R. A., having been appointed to officiate as an Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff in Bombay Command, is posted to Mhow District.

Under instructions from the War Office, Captain Carleton, Royal Lancaster Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, 3rd Circle, Bombay Command, on vacating his staff appointment on the 8th June, on the expiration of his five years' tenure thereof, is directed to proceed to England and join the 2nd Battalion of his Regiment, pending absorption (travelling at the public expense).

Military Works Departments—Bombay Command Order 259, dated 28th April, regarding the transfer of Brevet-Major Leslie, R. E., from Quetta, to Loralai Division, Military Works, is cancelled.

Under instructions received from the Army Headquarters, India, it is notified that Lieutenant Moir, R. A., has been directed to rejoin the 16th Field Battery, R.A. Bombay Command Order, 211, dated 7th April, is hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Maj. Gordon, 1st Bn. East Kent Regiment, 3 months on private affairs, out of India; Second Lieutenant Barnard, 1st Bn. East Kent Regiment, 6 months, on medical certificate, out of India; Captain M. Vyvyan, 2nd Bn. Welsh Regiment, to date of retirement, out of India; Lieutenant Corry, R.E., Bombay Sappers and Miners, 6 months, on medical certificate, out of India; Lieutenant Palmer, R.A., 4 months, on medical certificate, out of India; Captain Lewis, 5th Bombay Cavalry, 3 months, on medical certificate, granted by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India; Lieutenant Labertouche, 22nd Bombay Infantry, 6 days, from 7th to 12th March, on private affairs, in extension; Captain Street, M.B., F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service, from 9th to 18th July 1899, in extension.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, MAY 5.

A LETTER arrived the other day asking for assistance under the following unprecedented vestry of misfortunes. It was written by a lady. She had been, she said, a Roman Catholic, but was converted to the Anglican form of faith. The unctuous way in which she put this fact was likely to prejudice her readers, but good taste does not always prevail. Her friends had thrown her over. She supported herself by her pen. She married. Her husband, a scientific writer, had become a hopeless invalid. She herself was so much afflicted that she had surgical assistance every day. Two of her young children—all under four—were dead; a third was dying; a fourth just recovering from a severe operation; a bedridden mother was dependent upon her. The worthy clergyman who had given her literary work was dead; there was a debt of £8 which must be paid immediately; the cruel creditor threatened to seize on all the furniture. Could I hear this tale—this terrible tale—unmoved?

It was, indeed, a dreadful tale; in fact, it was too dreadful; never had I heard of such a case of piled up misery; it was so dreadful that I sent it in at once to the Charity Organization Society for immediate investigation. It was, I think, the tenth letter of the kind that this invaluable society has investigated for me during the last twelve months, and always with the same result. The inquiry was conducted without delay. The unfortunate victim is now reported to be a notorious begging letter writer; her husband, the afflicted one, is in debt, it is true, but for drink; the woful story is either an invention or an exaggeration; the writer has obtained in one case the large sum of twenty guineas from a compassionate lady. And so on—and so on—always the same old story.

Now, if it were not for the Charity Organisation Society the begging letter writer would flourish undisturbed. Yet this society is continually attacked. There is only one other institution which has ever been made the object of so much misrepresentation—the Society of Authors. Two papers were sent me only last week in which the C. O. S. is held up to execration because it receives £16,000 a year and gives away only £4,000 a year, the rest, as the two journals point out, being absorbed in salaries and management. Why, the C. O. S. does not pretend to give anything at all in charity. It does not ask for funds for charity; it asks only for funds in order to carry out its purpose, viz., the direction and organisation of charity; the prevention of pauperising doles; the steady detection of begging letter writers and their exposure; taking care that the way of the unrighteous shall be thorny; discouraging casual doles and relief to the lazy and the vicious. There is no association in the country which has done so much for the true cause of charity, and there is none certainly which is more dreaded and hated by rogues and pretenders and hypocrites and lying begging letter writers.

I think that it is high time, in the interests of everybody connected with literature to protest against the issue of the sixpenny book. It floods the bookstall it covers the counters; it makes books of a higher price unsaleable. No one will think of paying more than six-pence for a book if he can get a readable one for that sum. It is fast leading people to believe th t sixpence is the outside price that ought to be paid—unless it is 4 1-2d.—for a book on any subject. I find it stated in one paper that a new field of readers has been opened up by the sixpenny book. I wish I could think so. My own opinion is that it is impossible to enlarge the field of readers, except very slowly and by means of education and the increase of free libraries. The majority of mankind never read or buy books at all, at any price. The minority get them as cheaply as they can. For my own part I do not want to see literature too cheap. I want free libraries everywhere, which shall encourage and enlarge the habits of reading and educate the people in good taste. A Public Library ought never to keep, lend, or buy rubbish. I like to think that literature is loved so much that people, to obtain it and possess it, will consent to some thrift, some kind of self-sacrifice. We all remember the mischievous effect in America of the pirated cheap issue; how it nearly ruined the literary profession, and how it destroyed the people's respect for literature by giving them the finest works of genius in vile paper, vile printing, and vile covers. If fine work is to be produced the artist—whether poet, dramatist, novelist, or essayist—must be able to live by his work; to be able to work all day long if necessary without having to earn his livelihood first. How can a man—how can a bookseller—how can a publisher—live by sixpenny books? Granted that he may get through 100,000 copies. What does it mean to the author? About £250 to the good. But more than half these copies are bought instead of higher priced books. This proportion is only approximate, but it serves to indicate the broad fact. If my contention is wrong; if the sixpenny books are bought *in addition to*, instead of *in place of*, books at a higher price, then I withdraw my objection. But this I cannot believe in the face of all that I am told and all that I observe. If I remember aright, this attempt to enlarge the field of readers by cheap issues has been made two or three times already, and has resulted over and over again in the discovery that the field is not enlarged, but that those who buy give sixpence instead of the former high price. The only way, I repeat, is to enlarge the field gradually, by means of free libraries and education; to make literature accessible to all; and to trust that the desire to possess will cause readers to save up their money in order to buy.

The spring is upon us, and we can resume our walks abroad. Let us take Sunday morning, when the streets are clear of vehicles, and the pavement echoes with the footfall of the solitary passenger. We will have a walk from end to end of Thames-street. Now, I cannot possibly tell you in a single paragraph all that Thames-street has to show. To begin with, most of its glories can only be seen with the eye of imagination, and, indeed, it must be owned that there are few streets more grimy and more unloviting, to one who knows nothing of what lies buried in its history, than Thames-street. But on Sunday morning the waggons have been put away, the tall warehouses are shut up, the market is silent.

We begin with Paddle Dock. Shakespeare's house in Blackfriars was "abutting" on a street leading down to Puddle Wharf. On the north side stands St. Andrew's by the Wardrobe; one of the last gardens left in the city is attached to the rectory. If you look about you will find yourself in a little square which was once one of the Courts in the Royal House of the Wardrobe. Let us keep, however, to the south. Here are Trig Stairs. Who was Trig? I know not, but it is very certain that he was a person who gave his name to these stairs many hundred years ago. Here is Broken Wharf, another ancient name. One would hardly believe that at this place was once the town house of the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk. A little further ou there is still, among all these warehouses, surviving a residential house now let in lodgings; the front rooms look out over the river, and for fresh air and quiet the situation hath no fellow. Turn into one or two of the narrow riverside lanes; in one you will find a warehouse built immediately after the fire, and still preserving the old fashion of the gables and the low room; in another you will find a stately merchant's house of the same date, now an office. Next we come to Queen Hithe. The Ports of London were three: Walbrook, the earliest; Billingsgate the second, and Edric's Hithe, afterwards Queen Hithe, the third. Go down to the riverside to look at it. As it is now square in shape, so it always has been; the barges which now fill its space are about the same size as the ships which formerly discharged cargo on its quays. Here is Vintners' Hall, the stately house of the rich company, close to the quays where their wine was landed. At "Three Cranes" stairs the Lord Mayor and Aldermen used to embark for their water procession to Westminster. Under the railway that runs into Cannon-street, once stood the house of the Hanseatic merchants, with its own wharf and its strong gates, a fortress in case of need. We come next to the site of All Hallows the Great, one of the most ancient churches in the City. It was burned in the Fire; it was rebuilt by Wren; the tower and north aisle were taken away to make the street wider; they built another tower and a vestry on the south side; but the church was spoiled. Within, however, it was full of carved wood. A most lovely oak screen of openwork crossed the church: the pulpit and reading desk were covered with carvings. Formerly the watermen's apprentices were sent to this church: until it was pulled down you could see the boys' initials, with rude carvings of ships, in the plain oak pews where the boys sat, as "J. H., 1720." The destruction of this old church afflicted the souls of many; but the Bishop of London, Hammer of City Churches, would have it. Close beside it is the churchyard of All Hallows the Less, another tiny little parish; the church not rebuilt after the fire. Then we come to the Old Swan Stairs. Here people who were afraid to go through the arches of the old bridge landed and walked round to the other side, where they took oars again. After the Swan Stairs we pass under the bridge. There have been three London Bridges; this, the third, was opened in 1835 by King William the Fourth; the second was in a line with Fish Street Hill, the Monument, and the west front of St. Magnus; it was built between 1176 and 1209. The first and earliest was built by the Romans at some time in the first century; it was a wooden bridge; the north end was opposite St. Botolph's-lane, and its south end was just beside the east front of St. Olave's Church. St. Magnus is one of Wren's churches and a very fine specimen of his work. Here lie the remains of Miles Coverdale. The church of St. Botolph opposite Botolph's-lane, was put up originally when the citizens of London placed every gate under the care of that saint, so that there were churches dedicated to him at Aldersgate, Aldgate Bishopsgate, and Bridgegate. Ludgate was only a postern, and Newgate was built later, so these had no saint. The great building beyond is the Billingsgate Market. Here, convenient to Bridgegate was constructed the second port of London, with access to the Roman citadel by means of the Gate. The Custom House comes next; this great place stands on the site of the ancient custom house. It was rebuilt in 1666, Geoffrey Chaucer carrying on his duties at the time; but there had been a custom house on this spot from the time when the King's customs were first levied. Here came the Portreeve, every day, to look after them. The Galley Quay preserves the memory, to those who know the fact, of the Venetian and Genoese fleets, which came every year trading to the ports of Southampton and London. The splendid great ships manned by crews strong enough to defy the pirates, came sweeping up the river, rowed by the slaves. Off the quay they dropped anchor, when all the crew stood up bareheaded and sang the hymn of gratitude for safe arrival. That done, they went ashore and found other sailors of their own country in the narrow lanes south of Thames-street. Some of them were licensed to keep taverns—for instance, Francisco and Panino, both of Genoa, in the year 1353—on condition that they did not mix white wine with red. Lastly, we come to the Tower Stairs and the Tower. This is but half of what might be said as we walk along, and so far we have only finished the south side. One thing more. The whole of this south side belongs to the reclaimed foreshore of the river. I will show you, next week, how this happened, when we take the north side of the same street.

Does anybody know the romance of Mr. Wilcocks? Perhaps I may venture to tell it. Mr. Wilcocks was a bookseller in the Strand; he was a most worthy and respectable man, but I believe that his merits as a man and a bookseller were known to a smaller circle than so good a man might have desired. In other words, he was not rich at the outset of his career. But virtue—we must always remember that Mr. Wilcocks was virtuous—was rewarded in a very remarkable manner. For Mr. Wilcocks had a cousin, who was a surgeon, living and practising in Gough-square. He was also a surgeon in one of the hospitals, and was an anatomist of some distinction. But the cousins were not known to each other. Now, on one occasion, Mr. Wilcocks, the surgeon, purchased, as was his anatomical custom, the body of a criminal under capital sentence. In fact, when the sentence had been duly carried out before a multitude assembled to see it, the body was brought to his house in the shades of evening, and was laid in a room on the first floor, waiting transference to the hospital. The surgeon had a maid of all work who was curious. Like many people, she was easily attracted by curiosity and horror combined—the mixture is not uncommon; therefore, she crept upstairs with a candle, in order, as the coroner says at the inquest, to "view the body." She did view it. She dropped her candle, and rushed downstairs with a shriek, for the body was walking about! The surgeon hurriedly bade her be quiet, and ran up to see what had happened. Sure enough, the hanged man had come to life again! Now, the surgeon was a humane person; he considered that the fellow had been hanged as the judge had directed; he thought that justice ought to be satisfied; he administered cordials, put the man to bed, and when he had recovered from the effects of that performance at the end of the tight rope, kept him concealed until he could get him on board a ship sailing to America. The man presently wrote a grateful letter; he said that he was already getting on. He wrote again; he said he was making money in fact, everything prospered with him, and in a few years he acquired a considerable fortune. Then he died, and by will bequeathed the whole to his benefactor, the surgeon of Gough-square. The surgeon was unmarried; he, too, died shortly after this windfall, and left no will. Nor did any relations turn up. His lawyers therefore advertised for heirs. After a while a shoemaker from Peterborough claimed the estate, and proved cousinship. As there seemed no nearer heir, the lawyers were about to make over the whole of the property to him when it occurred to the senior partner to mention their little bill. Said the shoemaker, a person of thought and reading: "Lawyers are thieves. I shall not pay your bill." "In that case, sir," said the senior partner, "I think we had better make further inquiries." They did so, and they presently found in Mr. Wilcocks, bookseller of the Strand, the good man of whom I have spoken, another and a nearer cousin. Mr. Wilcocks paid the lawyers' bill with alacrity, and stepped into the property. And I think that this is a very pretty and romantic story, with several morals.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, MAY 5

PROFESSOR SHARP has broken silence on his now famous theory that back pedalling involves no positive work, and acts as a means of restoring energy to tired legs. For more than a month his views have been criticised, and that adversely, by every cycling journalist, and expert magineers as well. He stands his ground, however, only pointing out that he indicated limits which those who originally reported his lectures ignored. He explains that the thinks a certain minute number of the muscles are not brought into play in the ordinary process of riding "hands off" there can be no such absolute rate of superiative ease. The ease of steering varies on each bicycle. It is related to the length of wheel base, the size of the wheels, the rake of the head, the configuration of the forks. On each bicycle also it varies with the gradient as well as the speed, and is also easier when there is little or no effort being exerted. All talk of 121. as the best steering speed is purely arbitrary.

Some condemnation has been expressed at a village undertaker using his bicycle in the course of his professional work. He carried a child's coffin and the corpse within, on his handle bar, and there is much talk of desecration, and wans of proper feeling. Of course such views can only be sentimental, as there is no logical difference between carrying anything on ones shoulder while walking, or on one's handle bar when riding. Still it is an innovation and therefore "horrible."

Lord Charles Beresford was hugely laughed at when he said in a speech recently that half the carriage traffic consisted of the horses, but he was right. The cure of congestion is the use of motors without horses, and, of course, cycles. It is not speed that causes congestion, but the lack of it.

Cycles for political purposes have been employed before now, but at last there is an organized brigade at work called the "South Buckinghamshire Liberal Cyclists Brigade." Lord Carrington in writing an approving letter to this organization, said "There must be no wheels within wheels in the party. We must all do our best and pedal away in a legitimate straight forward manner. When our chosen candidate is first past the post then we may put our feet up and take a little rest."

A. S. Ingram, the five miles Amateur Champion, was in grand form at the Polytechnic meeting, recently held at Wood Green, and the smart manner in which he defeated the pick of the English Amateur cranks in the one mile "Rucker" trophy race proves that his uplil last year, has not affected his racing powers. By this win (the second consecutive,) Ingram makes the trophy his own properly. As usual he was mounted on Dunlop tyres.

The Polytechnic Club, one of the leading racing organizations of the metropolis, could attract only a small number to its racing festival at Wood Green, and it is to be feared that the cloud which overhangs cycle racing as a sport shows no sign of breaking up at present. The most interesting item on the programme was the one mile scrath race for the "Rucker" trophy, held by A.S. Ingram, and won easily by the holder, in a field of thirty-two competitors. Ingram, with a club mate Janson, also secured the invitation tandem race for a like disance. Besides the usual handicaps at a quarter and a-half mile there was an attempt on the part of an American professional to push a new fangled three toothed wheel gear to record time, but it did not prove a success.

Although amateur meetings are absolutely no draw, there was a muster of 12,000 at Glasgow to see the professionals. J. Green, the Newcastle "Evergreen," showed his best form again in winning the quarter from F. W. Chinn, and the five miles was won by the Chesterfield flier, Gascoyne, who is most conspicuous in unpaced work. Abroad, Tom Linton is giving a good account of himself, as at the Parc des Princes, in Paris; he broke the first world's record of the season covering 50 kilometres in 55 m'ns 50 secs.

The Countess of Dudley has been fined for footpath riding at Chertsey. She did not put in an appearance at the police court, but sent a sovereign to cover the offence. Her ladyship was awarded five shillings change.

A series of experiments have been made by a mathematician of Trinity College, Cambridge, and approved by the British Medical Journal on the subject of riding without hands, and it is laid down as a law that at 12. 1 miles an hour a bicycle is most stable, and therefore handless steering is best at that speed. However, quite apart from the general undesirableness of riding "hands off" there can be no such absolute rate of superiative ease. The ease of steering varies on each bicycle. It is related to the length of wheel base, the size of the wheels, the rake of the head, the configuration of the forks. On each bicycle also it varies with the gradient as well as the speed, and is also easier when there is little or no effort being exerted. All talk of 121. as the best steering speed is purely arbitrary.

There has been this week the most considerable demonstration of cycle polo yet seen, in the place of its origin, Dublin. A tournament there, lasting three days, attracted close upon seven thousand spectators, and there was immense interest taken in the game. The Irish rules have now been adopted as the basis for the English standard game as governed by the N. C. U. and the most prominent feature of this code is a stringent off-side rule, in fact this distinguishes it from the game as played by the rival school containing at Sheen House. But the matches in the tournament were signalized by a lot of off-side play, in which neither side claimed penalties. So that after the introduction of the rule may perhaps be over-done. It was a singular circumstance that just as the Irish rules have been adopted in England chiefly on account of their greater safety, the pioneer of the movement met with a bad accident, and is likely to be disabled in one of the matches. But as his collision was with one of his own side it must have been himself rather than the rules he has framed which caused the catastrophe.

Next Monday, I hear, that some amateur dramatists intend to perform "A Pair of Lunatics" and Burnsfather's comic opera, "The Kuchparwanipore Command." There will probably be plenty of entertainment until the end of the month, and then will begin the exodus.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	5	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	6	2	21
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	1	1	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	5	26
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	3	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	11	16
Total	27	27	113
otal plague deaths to date	46,423	40,384	
Same date last year	41	19	109

BANDORA.

There was no attack and no death from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on the 26th instant.

IN view of the conditions existing in Finland, M. Blowitz thinks it is not surprising that Finnish emigration should be assuming disquieting proportions. Only three weeks ago, as I have just learned, 336 emigrants left Hango for America by way of England, and two days ago the figure exceeded 500. There seems to be real danger that a sort of panic may occur until, at all events, the northern portion of the regions concerned is completely emptied of its able-bodied population. The prospect of serving five years in Russia, and very likely of succumbing amid a foreign population inferior in civilisation and speaking another language, is not enticing. What irony, just at this moment of the eve of the Peace Conference, is a phenomenon like this of a considerable proportion of a brave race being driven from their homes by dread of the inevitable results of militarism? The suspension of the newspapers is in itself a sufficiently characteristic fact, but the people refuse to be goaded into revolt, preferring to quit the country. Members of the cultivated classes look on aghast, as I know, at the indifference of the once generous France, the France of Michelet and Quinet. The "Revue de Paris" under the guidance of M. Lavisse, has indeed come to the rescue of the Finns, but the newspapers remain absolutely silent, or give publicity to brief mechanical notes, or touch upon the subject in a purely dilettante and utterly inadequate spirit.

AMUSEMENTS AT MATHERAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, MAY 25.

WE are in the middle of what may informally be called the Matheran week, and have so much on our hands that we have hardly time to eat and sleep. In the first place a lawn tennis and badminton tournament is raging in the Gymkhana. It was begun too late in the season, and consequently desperate efforts have to be made to get the ties played off before the cloudy mists in which we are enshrouded give place to monsoon showers of rain. So sets have to be arranged early in the morning as well as in the afternoon. However, thanks to some convenient scratching, the matches are being rapidly disposed of, and already we are beginning to have a pretty clear idea as to who are going to be the eventual winners.

We began the week with a wedding. The pretty little church on the hill lends itself well to such ceremonies, and, profusely decorated with flowers, was looking its best when Miss Griffin gave her hand to Mr. Kinniburgh, of the Bank of Bombay. It is said that happy is the bride that the sun shines on. If so, Mrs. Kinniburgh ought to anticipate a happy future for, although the day was cloudy, the sun suddenly shone out brightly just at the moment when Mr. Davies was pronouncing the benediction. From the church the wedding party proceeded to the Rugby Hotel, where they ate and drank wedding cake and champagne in honour of the newly wedded couple.

Tuesday afternoon was devoted mainly to the sports of the Scottish Orphanage, an institution which is as popular in Matheran as it is in Bombay. Nearly four hundred rupees were collected for this event, not quite so much as last year, but still enough to leave a solid surplus for the monsoon recreation fund, after paying the prizes to the winners of the races and other contests. The athletic struggles of the orphans afforded entertainment to a large number of spectators. Among the most amusing events was a so-called obstacle race. One boot of each competitor was covered with hay in an enclosure of hurdles and his other boot with his jacket in another enclosure. The runners started bootless and jackетless, and had to return to the winning post with their boots laced up and their jackets buttoned up. The tug-of-war excited much emulation. Eight girls were pitted against seven boys, and sad to say, the latter were ungallant enough to pull their fair adversaries over the line twice, and so win the match. Mr. Jardine acted as starter, Mr. Stevens as referee, Mr. Currie, Mr. Stiven, Capt. Chandler, and other members of the committee held the tape at the winning post and played the part of judges. Mr. Anderson, Superintendent of the Orphanage, was here, there, and everywhere, marshalling competitors and seeing to the comfort of the spectators. The following are the names of the winners in the various events :—

1 Fifty yards handicap for girls under ten.—1 Dorothy Miller; 2 Lily Barr.

2 Fifty yards handicap for boys under ten.—1 J Daglish; 2 E Barr and R Jones.

3 Seventy-five yards handicap for girls under fourteen.—1 Toy Scott; 2 Toy Fraser.

4 Hundred yards handicap for boys under twelve.—1 G. Phillips; 2 L. Bates.

5 Seventy-five yards handicap for girls over fourteen.—1 Daisy Scott; 2 Ruby Lyons; 3 Ruby Stewart.

6 Hundred yards handicap for boys under fourteen.—1 G Jones; 2 P Lyons; 2 G Bates.

7 Hundred yards handicap for boys over fourteen. —1 G Stewart; 2 Sydney Smith; 3 A Coleman.

8 Quarter mile handicap for boys over fourteen.—1 G Stewart; 2 A Coleman; 3 N Robottom.

9 Driving race in which blindfolded boys were driven by girls.—1 Ruby Lyons; 2 L Rose and Bella Dunn; 3 H But and Daisy Scott.

10 Thread and needle races.—1 N Robottom and Bella Dunn; 2 H But and Ruby Lyons; 3 G Jones and Ida Smith.

11 Egg and Spoon Race.—1 Daisy Scott; 2 Bella Dunn; 3 Toy Frasa.

12 Hurdle Race.—1 Sydney Smith; 2 N Robottom.

13 Three Legged Race.—1 H But and Gordon, Stewart; 2 N Robottom and Sydney Smith. A dead heat; 3 G Jones and P Lyons.

14 Potato Race.—1 Ida Smith; 2 Toy Fraser; 3 Ruby Stewart.

15 High Jump.—1 N Robottom; 2 Sydney Smith; 3 H But.

16 Sack Race.—1 G Bates; 2 W Phillips.

17 Obstacle Race.—1 L Rose; 2 D Evington; 3 Sydney Smith. 4 G Bates.

There were also two races for the boys of the Matheran Vernacular School. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Jenkins. They for the most part consisted of small sums of money except those for the quarter-mile handicap, which were two writing desks and a knife.

Yesterday, Her Majesty's birthday, was a very busy day. Some badminton ties were played off at an early hour, even before the congregation assembled in church for the thanksgiving service at eight o'clock. In the afternoon there were horse races at Olympia. The entries for these sports were not very numerous, and, perhaps, as a consequence, the race course was not so crowded with spectators as on some previous years. The Grand International was won by Mr. Banaji's Baccles, ridden by Mr. H. B. Tyabji. There was an elopement race, in which ladies and gentlemen had to ride round the course hand in hand. The winner of this race was Captain Battiscombe, who eloped with his own wife. Mrs. Cot

ENTERTAINMENT AT MAHABLESH WAR.

Encouraged by the hearty approval with which the entertainment given last year was received by the friends and well-wishers of the Catholic Reading and Recreation Club, the managing committee organised for this year another musical and dramatic entertainment on a more extensive scale. The compound between the club and the Church at Mahableshwar was the scene of a large gathering on Saturday last to witness the performance.

A fine *shamiana* was erected for the guests, and the premises were tastefully decorated with evergreens and bunting, and brilliantly illuminated, the elegant colored lights and Chinese lanterns hung round lending a splendid charm to the whole scene. Over 200 friends, mostly visitors to the hill station, had responded to the invitation of Rev. Fr. Rebeiro, the President of the Club, and among those present were:—Mr. Cawasjee Dadabhoy Dubash, Khan Bahadur E. Karanjawala, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. E. Mody, Messrs. Karsondas Gopaldas, Harilal M. Doshi, Damodar Lakhmidas Khimjee, Chattarbhuj Khimjee, Toolsidas Keshavdas, K. P. Gadgil, barrister-at-law, Mrs. J. E. Reuben, Messrs. Jacob Bapoojee, Byramjee Cooverjee, P. D. Patny, Satarawalla, Mahableshwar, Bugwuntroy S. Joshi, Professor B. Esty, Murzban Choy, G. R. Billimoria, Rao Saheb Mandlik, A. N. Kathwate, R. Madeklar, P. Readrie, V. Joshi, Shunker Shripat Deshpande, Mr. and Mrs. Macqueen, Mr. and Mrs. Cocks, Miss Orr, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford, Mr. Mr. and Mrs. Dwyer, Messrs. Hildreth De Quadros, Aratoon, Wood and Smyth. Mr. and Mrs. D F. Leao, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. De Souza and the Misses De Souza, and Mrs. E. W. Shenton, Surgeon-Major Cook and Mrs. Cook, the Misses Wilson, Mrs. A. G. Saldanha, Mr. Koenig, Rassuldar Shaik Abdool Karim and others.

The string band, which was in attendance, opened the programme with an overture, followed by a song of "Welcome," excellently rendered by the Misses De Souza and Mrs. A. G. Saldanha. The dramatic part of the programme—"He would be Governor," a comedy in 3 acts, adapted from Moliere's "A Shopkeeper turned Gentleman," was performed. Mr. J. A. Saldanha, B.A., LL.B., appeared on the stage in the rôle of Mr. Puddlestone, a wealthy native once going by the name of M. R. Ry Tanga Prakasam Naidu Pillay, and soliloquised on his ambition of becoming a nobleman and finally the Governor of Bombay by discovering a simple remedy for curing the plague. The other *dramatis personæ* were Mr. S. Leao (Professor of Philosophy & Medicine), Mr. A. G. Saldanha (Music & Dancing Master), Mr. Harry Pires (Fencing Master), Mr. Adurjee Gustadjee (Cheute), Mr. S. Mascarenhas (Coviello), Mr. Borrows (Sambo), and Messrs. Fernandes & De Souza (Pages). All acquitted themselves of their respective parts creditably, the acting of Messrs. J. A. Saldanha, S. Leao and Adurjee Gustadjee frequently eliciting the applause of the much amused assembly. The drama bristled with several telling hits on events of the day, notably the plague and Russian intrigues in Persia and Afghanistan. During the intervals the audience were treated to some native music on the "Sitar" and other Indian musical instruments, which was much appreciated, and the brilliant duets and solos rendered on the piano by Mrs. A. G. Saldanha, the Misses D'Joss and Miss Mary De Souza were no less gratefully received.

Then the regular programme gave way to a miscellaneous one. Mr. Monrose, of the Governor's Band, sang the pathetic solo, "Ora Pro Nobis," and Mr. L. Smyth (of the Telegraph Department) gave a couple of comic songs, which were followed by a comic oration from Mr. J. Wood, who appeared in the guise of an educated Hindu gentleman just returned from England, describing his voyage. Mr. Wood's performance showed that he was possessed of no small powers of imitation and mimicry, and his speech and song "swearing by all the rivers of India never to go Home again" sent the audience into incessant fits of laughter.

A short speech by Mr. J. A. Saldanha, B.A., LL.B., the secretary of the club, thanking the numerous guests for their presence, brought the proceedings to a close, and after the striking up of the National Anthem the assembly broke up. It remains to be added that the members of the committee, specially Messrs. D. F. Leao, M. M. De Souza, and E. W. Kamsika, deserve credit for the able management of the whole affair.

THE PLAGUE IN THE KONKAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the Alibag taluka, Avas, fourteen miles south of Bombay, was almost the first village to be infected in the beginning of 1807. Although several imported cases had occured in the two or three dozen villages of this taluka, to which passengers from infected Bombay were almost daily brought, Avas was the only one that reported indigenous cases for some time. About two hundred persons found shelter here for three or four months when plague was virulent in Bombay. In a population of over a thousand souls, this village reported about thirty fatal cases, imported and indigenous. After several cases had been reported, a party of four policemen was sent here, and one it said to their credit, their reign here was not one of terror. The people willingly uncovered the roofs of their houses, vacated them when ordered, washed the walls, not with lime, but with clean sandy red earth, being too poor to procure the former article, and lived in the sheds. All this was done where actual cases had occurred, the uninfected houses being left as they were. The epidemic had extended itself by beginning of June, but was followed by cholera later on, and it carried away nearly forty persons. But I am inclined to ascribe the cause of this high mortality in this village to insufficiency of food in that year of famine. Fortunately, however, there has been no recrudescence here. Alibag, Rewdanda, and Chawul had their turns next. The first imported case in Alibag was that of a high class Hindu lad from Bombay. In Theronde, which is a part of Rewdanda, a Khoja merchant of that place, having lived in Bombay four days when plague was virulent there, and having purchased some trading articles, returned home. Four days after his arrival he found rats dying in his house, and knowing what that meant, he vacated the house and lived with his family in a shed. His Hindu neighbours, who also found dead rats in their houses, foolishly remained where they were, and in the course of a few days several of them were fatally attacked. The plague then commenced its ravages in the village, carrying nearly half of its population (345 in a population of about 800). Navgaon and Akshi then became plague centres, and this year three or four villages on this side of Alibag were newly added to the list. The infection is now from the talukas itself. In Kihim, for instance, the infection must have been brought by rats from Navgaon, as no imported cases had occurred there during several months. Three of the servants of a wealthy Brahmin in Kihim came from three neighbouring villages. Dead rats having been found in the house, the gentleman with his family removed to another village, and the servants had to sleep in the house to keep a watch. They all three died in their turns in their respective villages, and now more than a month afterwards two of the villages report dead rats.

All these things that I have been detailing cannot but conclusively prove that inspection expenses, now incurred for the protection of the Konkan districts, might be diverted to some other useful purposes. An attempt might be made to popularize inoculation by educating the people and convincing them that this a sure remedy. I hear complaints against it here, and my belief is that inoculation may fail here, because it is done at a late hour, when plague germs have probably got entrance into a man's system. The following is the purport of a letter I have received from Mr. Ganesh Hari Dewaskar, of Rewdanda, and it will speak for itself:—"Rats began to die at Rewdanda in March last, and we had a third visit of the plague in April. People of their own accord went and lived in sheds when dead rats were found in their houses, and as soon as the first indigenous case occurred, almost all houses were left. The local authorities, being in favour of inoculation, force the inmates of an infected house either to segregate or get themselves inoculated. One hundred and ninety-six persons were thus inoculated. Out of this number eight persons were attacked with plague immediately after the operation, one after a fortnight afterwards, and one more after seven weeks. Of these ten four cases terminated fatally. The inoculated persons remained in their houses, while among the uninoculated ones, who lived outside the village, there were 138 attacks. This gives a percentage of five to six among the inoculated, and that of two to three among the uninoculated ones. Inoculation, thus, appears to be a failure here, and the people having no faith in it wired his Excellency the Governor to be pleased to allow them to have their own choice in the matter. A notification over the District Deputy Collector's name was also issued calling upon the people not to return to the village until a certain date or to get themselves inoculated. The monsoon is at hand, and we sincerely pray Government will be pleased to allow us to return to our own houses. Mr. Dewaskar has sent a copy of the notification to me.—Yours, &c.,

R. L. GHARAT.

Alibag, May 22.

THE PHYSIQUE OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

The anthropometric measurements of candidates for commissions in the British Army during the last ten years undoubtedly indicate that the physical development of British officers is excellent; and the *British Medical Journal* in this connection remarks that "our officers are, indeed, the very flower of the manhood of certain classes, chiefly the upper middle. During the period under notice no less than 3281 candidates for commissions were subjected to examination and the ages of these ranged from 16 to 24, but most of them were between 17 and 20. On the other hand, the ages of recruits enlisted during the same period ranged from 18 to 25. With regard to stature, about 60 per cent. of the candidates for commissions were 5 feet 7 inches to 5 feet 11 inches in height; but the same percentage among accepted recruits only attained 5 feet 5 inches to 5 feet 9 inches. Thus it may be concluded that British officers are the same whole about two inches taller than the rank and file. In respect of weight, which was only taken for the last five years, 2,670 cases were recorded among candidates for commissions. About 66 per cent. of these were between 130 and 150 lbs., while 20 per cent. ranged from 150 to 170 lbs., whereas the weight among 80 per cent. of enlisted recruits ranged from 115 to 130 lbs. Coming to chest measurement, among the 8, 281 candidates, 77 per cent. were 33 to 36 inches round the chest, and 17 per cent. from 31 to 42 inches and even more, whereas 80 per cent. of the "Tommies" enlisted were 33 to 39 inches, and 10 per cent. over 33 inches. From the above figures the "British Medical Journal" draws the conclusion that the officer has apparently an initial superiority over the soldier at the beginning of service, but, judging from the excellent development of men of the reserve it is doubtful if it is wholly maintained. At the officer cadet age, namely 18 months, he merely weighs and stands somewhat more than the soldier who attends seven

SOME CURIOUS NAMES OF INNS AND TAVERNS.

"The Hotel World" has a list of quaint and curious names bestowed on inns and taverns, which is very interesting:—

I take it to be a symptom of the loyalty of "the trade" that in all parts of the country taverns and inns are to be found designated by the name of some member of Royalty, from her Majesty downwards and retrospectively. As showing that this tendency maintains a certain up-to-dateness, "Princess May Tavern" at Durham and "The Empress of India" at Rotherhithe may be cited. Even "The Royal Yacht" (bless its majesty) has honour done to it by giving name to a public-house in London.

The Church, furthermore, has a goodly representation in public-house nomenclature. "The Bishop of Manchester" has credit frankly paid him at a place in Salford; while "The Mitre" and "The Cardinal's Hat" are favourites that are multiplied in different towns.

The naval and military forces are, of course, also greatly honoured. At Wraxall there is a tavern called "The Battleaxes," while the "Bo'sun and Call" does duty at another in Chatham.

Of nautical names, which are numerous, there are some noteworthy examples. At Wapping there is a house having the sieguiar name of "The China Ship." More extraordinary still is the name borne by a tavern at Greenwich—"The Fubb's Yacht," to wit, whatever "Fubb" may signify. At Willing we discover the peculiar name of "The Anchor in Hope."

Those who have allowed their "eye to roll in a fine frenzy" in the invention of names for public-houses traverse a tremendous range in quest of suggestions. Trade, poetry, hunting, shooting, fishing, and other sports have each and all been exploited to good purpose. "Hark ye! The Melody," is the tuneful name associated with a public-house in Lancashire. "The Hark to Mop-ey" is in evidence at Normanton. Ventnor boasts "The Crab and Lobster." There is "The Last in and First out" (appealing to cricketers) at Clovelly, while "The Hoop and Toy" flourishes in Brompton Road.

Bells of one kind and another are greatly used in denominating public-houses. "The Bell" at Edmonton is immortalised as the rendezvous of John Gilpin and his spouse when the pair embarked upon their ill-fated excursion in honour of their wedding day. A wish must has been overtaken in this connection There . . . Bells," "Blue Bells," "Old Bells" "Bells" of diversified number, and "Rings of Bells."

Articles of food are appropriately enough, no doubt also laid under contribution. Thus we encounter "Beef Steaks," "Cheshire Cheese," "Sugar Loaves," "Shoulders of Mutton," "Haunches of Venison," and, lastly, one designation of supreme pretentiousness in Surrey, "Ye Leg of Mutton and Ye Cauliflower."

Curiously, perhaps, articles of apparel are also made to do service as public-house names in a noteworthy manner. In Ealing there is "The Old Hat," "The Hat and Feathers" in London, and more singular still, "The Bonnie Cravat" at a town in Kent.

Different animals of varied colours are much drawn upon to display publicans' wits. We find "The Black Rabbit" in Sussex, the "White Bull" in Whitehaven, "The Great White Horse" at Ipswich. (The latter is Pickwick's inn, having now Pickwick for its telegraphic address.) Furthermore, there is "The Green Man" at Winchester and elsewhere, "The Blue Pig" at Oxford, "The Blue Boar's Head" at Kingstreet, London, "The Red Horse" (Washington Irving's inn) at Stratford-on-Avon, "The Golden Cock" at Darlington, "The Brown Bear" in Aldersgate, "The Grey Bull" at Stanhope, the "Pied Horse" in Moorgate-street, and "The Dun Cow" at Rugby. The names of animals, birds, and fishes, unmentioned by any particular colour are largely employed. We find "The Cat," "The Barking Dog," "The Goat," "The Lamb" "The Ram," "The Greyhound," "The Bull," "The Craven Heifer" "The Serpent," "The Spotted Dog," "The Spotted Cow," "The Civet Cat," "The Fighting Dog," "The Pea Hen," "The Gaping Goose," "The Spread Eagle," &c.

In virtue of what principle taverns and the like are called after the heads and other members of individuals and animals I cannot imagine, but, needless to say, many are so named. Some of the more remarkable may be quoted—"The Maid's Head" in Norwich, "The Baptist's Head" and "The Blackamoor's Head," both in London. "The Saint Peter's Finger" is the singular name borne by a public-house at Lyd heit Milne, while "The Old Black Boy" flourishes in Bethnal Green-road. "Hearts," "Hands," and "Arms," under a variety of qualifications do duty on innumerable occasions. We meet with "The Bleeding Heart" in London, "The Hearts of Gold" in Dereham, "The Hand and Marigold" at Bermondsey, and "The Bones Gate" at Epsom. Unique names are "The Well-diggers' Arms" and "The Grigorian Arms." Geography and history yield an abundant category of designations. We have "The Rock of Gibraltar," "The Battle of the Nile," "The Riviera" (at Maidenhead), "The Mount Ephraim" and "The Jungeon Ghyll" (in Westmoreland). The Crown simpliciter and in a variety of combinations greatly enters into public-house nomenclature. In London there is "The Crown and Shuttle" (though the implied connection between the weaving and the kingly function is very easy of explanation), "The Crown and Anvil" also exemplifies relationship no less obscure. We also find "The Crown and Sheaf" and "The Crown and Sugar Loaf," both in London. Not remarkably, perhaps, do the horse and the turf find themselves well represented in the appellations of public-houses. "The Flying Horse Shoe" in Yorkshire is probably the most singular name in question. Taverns, etc., are, of course, often designated "old" and "new" by way of conscious distinction. An exception to this principle is "The Old Chapel" in Paternoster-row which is quite an isolated example, unless it be meant to contrast with the "new leaf" which people are sometimes expect ed to turn over. We find "The Old Giants" at London Bridge, "The Old Friend" at Strawberry Hill "The Old Waggies" at Queensferry, and "The Auld Hoose" in Edinburgh.

Names implying a variety of number are comparatively common. There are "The Number I" in Islington, "The Three Black birds" at Bath, "The Three Blue Furnaces" at Glasgelate, "The Four Alls" at Rokeby implies a legend:—

"The king governs all,
The soldier fights for all,
The farmer pays for all,
The parson prays for all."

There is, furthermore, "The Five Alls" at Cheltenham, which is also symbolical. The signboard is divided into five panels, with a picture of the following personages in each respectively:—Queen, clergyman, judge, soldier, labourer.

Botanical and arboreal designations are numerous. We meet with (to quote the more exceptional), "The Cocoanut" in Kingston, The "Artichoke" in London "The Flowers of the Forest" in several Deptford and, "The Blooming Rose" flaunting itself in the grimiest quarter of Leeds.

The arts and crafts are exemplified in many names. We meet with "The Little Britain" at Reading, "The Wire Trestle" at Barnsley, and "The Bag of Nails" (a corruption originally, it is assumed, of Bacchanals) in Buckingham Palace-road.

Names indicative of a place or refuge are comparatively common. "The Jack Straw's Castle" on Hampstead Heath is unquestionable as a house where Charles Dickens and his friends frequently regaled themselves. We find "The Monkey's Nest" in Durham" and "The Spotted House" near Bradford.

"The Happy Springs" and "The Sunbeam Tavern" are names of good omen, while "The Peep o' Day" and "The Rising Sun" doubtlessly appeal to the bibulous who wish to begin the day so long as it is quite yours.

It is, however, when we come to carry our investigations touching public-house nomenclature into the field of what may be termed general literature that our curiosity is the most appeased.

"Would Have Thought it!" is the exclamation that does duty for a public-house name in Roch-ster. "The World Turned Upside Down" is the singular name of another in Old Kent-road. Another remarkable example is "The Welcome All" in Kent (this is not unsuggestive of the catchword of the hour, "Let 'em all come"). Again, "The Good Intent" at Hartlepool and "The Friend at Hand" Berkhampstead. § At Kensal Green Cemetery there is a public-house which bears the name of "The Case is Altered," probably so called from an appreciation of the eternal fitness of things. A thrifty spirit and jocular withal is evinced in the name of a tavern in the lake district, viz., "The Good Ale To-morrow for Nothing." A peculiar designation is met with at Tewkesbury, where there is a public-house called "The Long Parish," having written on the sign, "We Three Loggerheads be." "The Triumphal Chariot" is an imposing name we find in Grosvenor-place. The "Mortal Man," "The Old Quaker Woman," "The Mother Shipton," "The bonnie Pit Laddie," and "The Man Loaded with Mischief" are names certainly transcending the irksome commonplace. At "The Robin Hood" in Buckingham, the sign bears the inscription, "If Robin Hood is not at home, walk in and drink with little John."

A number of names merely create a feeling of hopeless wonder as to how combinations of so extraordinary a nature should have ever entered the mind of man for the purpose they have been put to. Their applicability, or, indeed, what significance they could have at all in any relationship whatsoever, is one of the profoundest mysteries in question. Such a remark would, I take it, apply to "The Cow and Snuffers," "The Cat and Bagpipes," "The Bearer and Ragged Staff," "The Fox and Frozen Horn" and lastly but to further prolong the list, which may already be proving tedious, "The Bottle and Wedge."

SOLDIERS AND THE WELSH STRIKE.

The decision of the Court of Appeal on the liability of the Glamorgan County Council for the maintenance of troops called into the county during the strike of last year has, to say the least, created a good deal of interest. The ruling, however only supports the view taken by Mr. T. Mansel Franklen, the clerk to the council, from the commencement of the litigation. When the question as to who was liable for the maintenance of the troops was first raised Mr. Franklen expressed the opinion that such an expense ought not to fall upon the county funds, but should be borne by the Imperial Exchequer. In this contention he was supported to some extent by Mr. O. H. Jones, who, however, qualified his opinion to this extent, that if the county funds were liable at all they were only liable for such reasonable sum as might be certified by the standing joint committee, which is composed of magistrates and members of the county council. The point was a novel one, and Mr. Leshington Stephen was publicly complimented by the court for his lucid arguments and the manner in which he had placed the various authorities before them. The result of the decision is, briefly, this:—That where military aid is requisitioned to preserve the peace the cost must be borne by the Crown, and not by the local authority. If this fact had been decided before the Glamorgan County Council would undoubtedly, have saved some thousands of pounds. When the Hallers' strike of 1893 was in operation the cost of maintaining troops in the county was £25,000, and this sum was paid by the county council. The bill, including charges, amounting to £333 19s. 10d., were rendered by the War Office and on a second application for a larger contribution a further sum of £201 6s. 8d. was allowed by the military authorities. Thus the net cost of the soldiers to the county in 1893 was £242 5s. 6d. What the effect of the decision of the Court of Appeal will be on the claims now pending it is difficult to say. It is hardly likely that the county council have no right to pay any of the expenses, yet a sum amounting to upwards of £5,000 has already been distributed amongst the tradesmen who have accepted the amounts certified by the standing joints committee. Either the payment was legal or it was not, and in the latter the question of the liability of the Government to refund the money to the county council will probably have to be fought out. The result in any case, simplifying matters for the troops concerned none are very much

THE RUSSIAN SALT INDUSTRY.

The American Consul-General at St. Petersburg, in reporting the holding of the first meeting of the Russian salt producers in the Ministry of Agriculture and Crown Domains at St. Petersburg, states that, in addition to the well-known Crimean salt mines, one of the richest beds of rock salt is in the Bakhmut district of the Donetz basin, where salt has been produced regularly since 1881, increasing yearly and amounting in 1897 to 19,000,000 poods (about 306,000 tons). The beds are worked the whole year, and owing to favourable conditions and the high quality of the salt, this district is successfully competing with all the other salt mines of Russia. The salt works near Bakhmut and Slaviansk, which produce salt from wells, are also well known their production having amounted in 1897 to about 80,000 tons. In the Northern Caucasus salt is produced in small quantities from small lakes. There are a few salt lakes in the government of Baku the annual product of which amounts to about 8,000 tons. In the Erivan government and Karak region rock salt is produced only from large beds which run along the Russian-Turkish-Persian frontier, 398 miles along the Russian territory. In some places these beds occupy an area of about one square mile and 280 feet thick, which shows that they are very rich. The production of salt in that region does not exceed 32,000 tons per year, but there is reason to expect that after the construction of the Kars railroad, with a branch to Erivan, the Trans-Caucasian salt will find its way to the Russian markets, and the productiveness of the local mines will increase. The Trans-Caspian region produces about 24,000 tons of rock salt, and a like amount of lake salt comes from Turkestan annually. In Poland salt is produced only in the Tsekhotsensk factory, which belongs to the Government, and lies near the Russian frontier. At present this factory is leased by the heirs of Gen. Glinka-Mavrin, and produces under 5,000 tons yearly, whereas about 95,000 tons are required to supply the demands of the Polish Government.

THE SCARCITY IN SIBERIA.

In Siberia the production of salt is comparatively small—from 32,000 to 48,000 tons a year. This is principally due to the fact that the salt-bearing regions are far from the markets, and to the absence of convenient ways of communications. It is, therefore, not surprising that salt is brought to Siberia partly from European Russia (through Odessa) and partly from America. Thus, during the past autumn there was such a demand for salt in Eastern Siberia, that the Ministry of Agriculture sent by rail, through Omsk to Irkutsk, nearly 2,000 tons of salt from the Koriakov Lake, in Eastern Siberia. In Western Siberia salt is produced from salt lakes, and in Eastern Siberia it is procured by decocting brine. There are in the Yakutsk region well-known rock salt deposits, but until now they have not been worked, as they are far from inhabited localities. The prices of salt in Siberia are exceedingly high, amounting to £11 19s. per ton; whereas in European Russia the prios fluctuates between £2 13s. 2d. and £3 3s. per ton. The Russian salt industry began to develop as an important industry in November, 1889, when by an Imperial ukase the excise duty on the same was abolished. Thus, during the ten years 1871-1880, while the excise was still in force, the production of salt in Russia did not exceed 693,000 tons, while from 1888 to 1897 it amounted to nearly, double, and the prices decreased accordingly.

GOLD PRODUCTION IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Gold is found in a vast number of localities in the Archipelago from Northern Luzon to Central Mindanao. In most cases, according to a recent United States report, the gold is detrital, and found in existing water-courses or in stream deposits now deserted by the current. These last are called *alluviones* by the Spaniards. It is said that in Mindanao some of the gravels are in an elevated position and adapted to hydraulic mining. There are no data at hand which intimate decisively the value of any of the placers. They are washed by natives largely with cocoanut shells for pans in the province of Abra, at the northern end of Luzon, there are placers, and the gravel of the river Abra is auriferous. In Lapanto there are good quartz veins as well as gravels. Gold is obtained in this province close to the copper mines. In Benguet the gravels of the river Ango carry gold. There is also gold in the province of Bontoc and in Nueva Ecija. The most important of the auriferous provinces is Camarines Norte. Here the townships of Mambalao, Paracale, and Labo are especially well known as gold-producing localities. Mr. Drasche, a well-known German geologist, says that of the score 700 natives at work on a rich quartz veins of this place at the time of his visit, about 25 years since. At Paracale there are parallel quartz veins in granite, one of which is 20 feet in width, and contains a chute in which the ore is said to assay 38 ounces of gold per ton. It may be taken that this assay hardly represents the average, and the localities mentioned, many of hers of this province have been worked by the natives. The islands of Mindoro, Catanduanes, Sibuyan Simar, Panay, Zebu, and Bohol are reputed to contain gold, but no exact data are available. At the south end of the small island of Panaon, which is just to the south of Leyte, there are gold quartz veins, one of which has been worked to some extent. It is 6 feet in thickness, and has yielded from 25s. to 29s. per ton. In the island of Mindanao there are two known gold-bearing districts. One of these is in the province of Surigao, where placer and other townships show gravels and veins. The second district is in the province of Misamis. Near the settlement of Imponan and the Gulf of Macajalar, there are said to be many square kilometres of gravel carrying large quantities of gold, with which is associated platinum. The product of this district was estimated some years since at 150 ounces per month, all extracted by natives, chiefly with cocoanut dishes.

ANOTHER ARMY CORPS FOR AUSTRIA

THE DIFFICULTY OF WAYS AND MEANS.

Radical changes are contemplated in the organisation of the Austro-Hungarian army. An actual increase in the number of corps has been a matter of serious contemplation for some time past, but financial considerations have always been and still are in the way for both lines of defence. The Minister of War always finds an insurmountable obstacle in the shape of the Finance Minister so that poor Austria must perforce maintain both an enormous standing army and an efficient army at a considerably less cost than is incurred by her rivalles. Hence Austria is much like Italy in being a catspaw of her northern neighbour in case of a European war, though she is compelled to carry out her obligations upon such a parsimonious basis that it is doubtful whether she would be able to provide any very effective assistance when the suppositious crisis arrives. She has moreover, always laboured under the disadvantage of a disintegrated army, in spite of the forces tending to unity which are exerted by the military wire-pullers in Vienna. The Poles enlist preferably in purely Polish regiments; the Hungarians maintain their own regiments of select both in uniform and in Bohemia there has recently been a discontent which has almost amounted to open mutiny. In spite of regulations concerning the universality of the German language for the army the recruits have insisted upon the use of their own Czech tongue on parade. The result has been the issue from headquarters of even more stringent regulations to enforce discipline in this direction.

Apart from the projected increase in the pay of officers, the augmentation of the artillery and the introduction of quick-firing guns, the Minister of War will place before the next Delegations a proposal to add another army corps with its centre at Buda. This increase will necessitate an extra burden to the budget of 200,000,000 francs. The proposal is analogous to the scheme of the former War Minister Bauer, who however, asked for an extra vote of 240,000,000 francs, but the objections of the Finance Minister proved insurmountable and it fell through.

WILL THE KAISER GET TO PARIS?

AN INTERESTING CHAPTER OF GOSSIP.

Everybody in Paris (writes the correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*) is asking the meaning of the flutter that the German Emperor has been making over the opening of the Museum of Oceanography at Monaco, and discover in it a design to get nearer the French. The correspondent gossips thus as to the Kaiser's main object: "He has said that he would like to come to Paris next year to take a peep at the Exhibition, and he evidently intends to accomplish that object. Now he proposes to visit Monaco next spring for the purpose of opening this Museum of Oceanography, and as Monaco is under the protection of France, whenever this proposal is submitted to the Government in Paris, they will have to consider the matter of sending a fleet to greet the "Hohenzollern" and the German Emperor, which will doubtless accompany the Imperial yacht into the Bay of Hercules, which nestles between Monaco and Monte Carlo. Then the question will arise as to whether his Majesty should not be invited to cross the 'frontier' into France—not a great way, seeing that the Principality of Monaco is only one and three-quarter miles long by a quarter of a mile broad—as it would be difficult to take a drive without so doing. The Emperor in this way hopes to force the hand of the French Government into asking him to 'come along to Paris.' There are many more improbable things than this. The visit of William to the capital would make the 'clou,' or central feature of the great world's show, and they are still so assiduously looking. Another act on the part of the Emperor has interfered with a plan which it was decided to carry out some time ago—to send the famous band of the Republican Guard to Russia, in return for the visit of the band of the Preobrajenski Regiment, which came to Paris and gave a number of concerts a little over a year ago. Everything was, in fact, arranged; the men had been furnished with brand new uniforms, and the time-table of the train had been drawn out. This showed a five hours' stay in Berlin. As soon as this fact became known, Count Munster, acting, without doubt, upon instructions, went to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, lauded the qualities of the band to M. Delcasse, and politely requested that it should play before the Emperor William during its stay in Berlin. The men would thus meet on the station by two officers of the Court, and taken to a quiet place in the Palace Gardens, where they could play a few of their 'choice morceaux' to the Emperor. They would also be entertained to luncheon, and generally be treated with proper honours. This request naturally completely astonished M. Delcasse, who put on the best face he could, and promised to lay the matter before his colleagues of the Cabinet. This was done with the result that the Council of Ministers ordered the journey of the band to Russia to be countermanded. This is either a very good practical joke on the part of 'William,' played upon his good friend the Czar—for he has thus prevented a Franco-Russian demonstration in St. Petersburg—or else it is another attempt to flatter the French with the view above-mentioned, of getting an invitation to Paris. The French are still too sensitive to accept these demonstrations of friendship from the enemy of 1870-71, though another year may bring a change."

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

Pre-eminent among the "new" materials is an old friend with a new name, the veiling that was so popular some years since, but which is now called "voile." This is not only sold by the yard in white, black, grey, beige, and every possible colour, but it is also to be bought in robes, the skirt shaped and hemmed, and the extra length for the bodice trimmed to match it. In some of these the design is carried out in ruched and gathered ribbons, and in others by means of the new blond lace applique on the voile, which is cut away underneath. These robes are very light and graceful, and will be seen later on at garden-parties. The bodices are usually made pouch fashion, though not exaggeratedly so. Many of the designs are simple and girlish enough for girls in their teens, while others are more elaborate. It is probable that these dresses will be found suitable for bridesmaids, as they are in white, cream-colour, pale blue, pale pink, and the softest tones of primrose, buttercup, and daffodil.

Though the Princess of Wales is too quiet in taste to be a leader of the fashion, it is always interesting to know what kind of dress H. R. H. is wearing, as it is certain to be an excellent adaptation of the prevailing modes to the refined requirements of a gentlewoman. A gown made recently for the Princess was in black cloth of a very fine, soft and silky description. The only trimming on the long, plain skirt consisted of a few rows of machine stitching round the hem, the seams of the coat being strapped, and the sleeves slightly elongated, so as to completely cover the wrists. The collar and revers were faced with corded silk, the surface of which is sufficiently irresponsive to the light to accord with the Royal wearer's still deep mourning for her mother. The Duchess of York has ordered in Dublin, among other dresses, a visiting costume of green poplin, trimmed with ribbon in deeper tones of green. The bodice is a composition of white silk muslin, green velvet, and Irish point; and the costume is finished with a cape of green velvet lined with flowered brocade, and trimmed with Irish point.

The fact that the Duchess of York appeared twice in Ireland in a entire costume of beige cloth will do much to increase the already great popularity of the colour. Every tone of beige, biscuit, and drab is represented in the new dresses prepared for May and June, months when the uncertainty of our climate is more pronounced than at any other time; when the shady side of the street is full winter, while the sunny side is summer. A light woollen dress is the safest wear in such climatic trials.

With black silk dresses coming in again, black silk jackets are to be all the mode as well. A very dainty one has a short basque, flat in front, but slightly perky at the back, and each seam has stitched strappings. The silk of which the coat is made is glace, and the revers are faced with white glace silk bordered with two or three rows of gathered black satin baby ribbon, The collar, turned back like that of a man's overcoat, is faced to match the revers, and the sleeves are furnished with white silk cuffs in the same way.

Ties are of every size, from 5 inches wide in lace to some fifteen or sixteen inches in width, whether of muslin, china silk, lace, or fancy canvas. The black nets or chiffons are often trimmed with white baby ribbon, and the white ties are just as often trimmed with black. There is a very great fancy for black and white just now, and as so many people are wearing mourning some just beginning to lighten it, the vogue of the "magpie" mixture can be understood. New fronts or in white lace over black glace silk or in black lace over white silk or satin.

It would seem that the true-lovers' knot is to have as great a vogue as ever his season, though some of the very crinkly ones have a strong resemblance to the octopus. If only girls or brides wore this adornment there might be some pretty meaning in its poetic name; but dames of sixty or seventy have it embroidered on their gowns, single "knot" being writ so large as almost to cover the whole front of the bodice. Cupid and Campaspe might leave off their pretty play for kisses to smile at the emblem of young love adorning the stout matron or the meagre spinster.

A few sunshades have already appeared, but as yet, the greater number are unsought, unbought, waiting for purchasers in the shops. They are in almost every material, from the softest silk, muslin, and airiest chiffon, to the richest satins, moires, and brocades, trimmed with lace and jet. The handles are more fanciful than ever, being a favourite colour for the stick, and every kind of insect, flower, or fruit being imitated for the ornamenting of it. The white sunshades have white lacquer handles, and many of these are adorned with a rose, the stem of which is twisted round the stick. A white lace sunshade has a rose-pink stick with a realistic bunch of strawberries for its crowning feature. There will be many lace parasols this season, that most beautiful of all materials being worn in dresses, capes, blouses, hats, and ties, in jackets, zouaves, and boleros.

The coming cycling season is to witness a renewed popularity of this essentially modern pastime. Of that there are already abundant signs in the flow of business which has been gladdening the firms whose business is to supply cycles, and the hundred and one "cycle accessories," and in the numbers of wheelmen and women to be seen in the country and on the roads of suburban London. "What to wear," is already beginning to demand the attention, not only of the lady cyclists, but of the men also; for costume is and always has been, a much-debated point in the cycling world, right away from the early days of the high bicycle to the present season. As there are several species of cyclists nowadays, so there must be several sorts of dress; unlike the days of the old "ordinary," when a cyclist was just a "bicyclist, and the pastime had not developed those new and strange varieties, the "scorcher" and the "bikist."

The bicyclists of twenty-five years ago were practically all of one pattern. The late Edmund Yates it was who dubbed them "cads on castors," and if the epithet was, in fact, too sweeping to be just, certainly it would seem now-a-days as though the men of that time did their utmost to deserve it, in the matter of dress, at least. Every bicyclist belonged to a club in those days, and all clubs had distinct uniforms, modelled on a weird compromise between a military and a hunting costume, with a suspicion of Court-dress added. It seems an odd notion, now, that a uniform, and one of so uncomfortably tight a kind, should ever have been thought suitable for cycling in but so it was and on Saturday afternoons in summer time many youths with tight knee-breeches, frogged and braided tunics, jockey-caps, white gauntlets and gaily-tasselled bugles were to be seen riding out of London on high bicycles amid the sarcasms of the cabmen whose favourite comment on one of these astonishing spectacles was, "tell me wot it is and you shall'ave it!"

This kind of thing soon went out, all except the tight knickers, which lasted some years longer, although they were stupidly cut so as to tear when any sudden exertion was applied; as, for instance, when one "cropped" into the road over the handles of the "ordinary." Tight knickers practically went out in company with the "ordinary." When the safety bicycle was introduced, cycling dress changed also, and soon after the pneumatic tyre was invented, in 1889, knickers began to develop a quite phenomenal bagginess, and so remained until a season or two back. Of the two extremes, the latter is, of course, preferable for anything that drags upon the knees in cycling is to be discouraged. Now, however, extremes are avoided.

But, as before remarked, there are now-a-days so many varieties of cyclists. There is the altogether reprehensible "scorcher," who does his eighteen to twenty miles an hour along the roads, and hangs about to have what he graphically describes as a "dust up" with any other cyclist who comes along. This is the man who comes up behind the steadily-going ten miles an hour wheelman with a whoop and a whizz, and so presently vanishes in a cloud of dust. This person wears knickers, thin stockings, a sweater, and generally affects "Shorland" shoes, or other light racing foot-gear.

But there is another almost equally objectionable cyclist. With greater justice termed a "bikist"—which means a person who ambles up and down the suburban roads, or in Richmond Park, for the purpose of showing off himself and his astounding get-up—this class of person is the terror of the great majority of cyclists who use the roads near town or in the vicinity of our more fashionable seaside resorts. This is the person who "takes out the dear girls for a ride, don't you know," and he is a common sight, with the dear girls aforesaid, advancing three or four abreast along the road, to the exclusion of every one else. His idea is to run you into the gutter, where you can fare as chance wills. He is generally got up "regardless," and wears Norfolk jacket" boots and spats. Also his knickers and his flamboyantly patterned Balbriggan stockings are fashioned to wonderment. Stockings of this kind are going out and we are returning to simplicity in unpatterned black or brown worsted for cold weather, or cashmere for hot. The intermediate kind of cyclist, who neither mounts a cycle to "scorch" nor, on the other hand, to show off, wears tan shoes of the approved "Shorland" pattern jacket and knickers of a serviceable dust-coloured hue and woollen shirts with turn-down collar of the same material. That is to say for touring. For out-and-home runs where not much exertion is required linen collar and waistcoat are not to be lightly discarded by the respectable; for this is not yet the torrid season of the cabbage-leaf in the cap and the cummerband around the waist.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Parni man vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence and Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6,

THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.

TENNENT'S

J & R TENNENT'S Wellpark Brewery Glasgow — TRADE MARK — J.R. Tennent — BREWED IN SCOTLAND — PILSENER BEER

Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts— - Rs. 22.0 -

Per Case of 8 doz. Pints— - Rs. 31.0 -

LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.

PILSENER BEER

AGENTS: Calcutta, Bombay, & Karachi— TURNER, MORRISON & Co. Madras Rangoon SPENCER & Co. A. SCOTT & Co.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878:1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of ***genuine*** VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

NICOLL & Co., Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Co., Valence (Drôme, France).

FOR DIABETES.

"G. B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

"CAUTION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **forty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure** for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENGLAND.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face. Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES FOR INDIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

No. 20.

No. 24, Walnut or Ebonized Plush buttoned seat. Rs. 35.

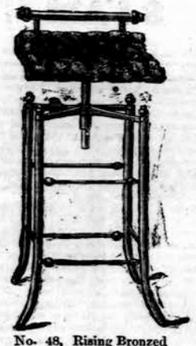
No. 20, Walnut or Ebonized, Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 28.

No. 27, Walnut or Ebonized, Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 35.

MUSIC STOOLS.

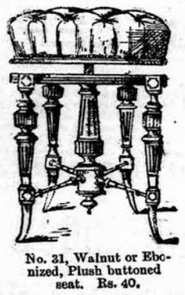
Guaranteed English Manufacture

The following Stools are all made of the very best seasoned materials, and guaranteed to give satisfaction in every particular:—



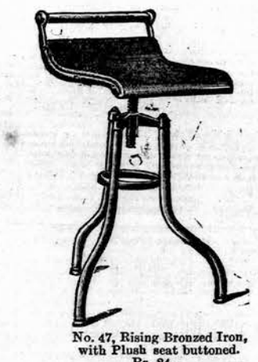
No. 48, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 25. Brass, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 55.

No 21, Walnut or Ebonized, Plush buttoned seat. Rs. 35.



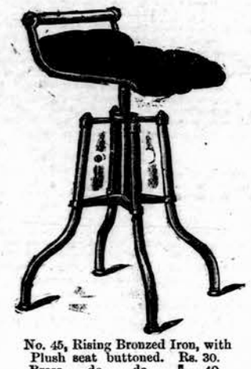
No. 31, Walnut or Ebonized, Plush buttoned seat. Rs. 40.

No. 30, Walnut or Ebonized, Plush buttoned seat. Rs. 40.



No. 47, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 24. Brass, with Plush seat buttoned Rs. 34.

No. 46, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 28. Brass, do. do. „ 38.



No. 45, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 30. Brass, do. do. „ 40.

No. 47, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 24. Brass, do. do. „ 34.

No. 49, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 28. Brass, do. do. „ 38.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES,

BOMBAY & POONA.

FAC-SIMILE OF ORDER FROM ROYALTY!

KOKO

Eradicates Scurf and Dandriff, Prevents Hair Falling, Promotes Growth, and is the Best Dressing for the Hair. Perfectly Harmless, Clean, Cooling, and Invigorating.

Of all Chemists, &c., 1/-, 2/6, and 4/6 sizes. Depot: 11, Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

Dec. 20th, 1895.

H.C. Aug. Kersten, Hofliferant, Detmold. Supply Service

Sir

I beg you to send me by return 6 bottles of Koko for the hair. You receive by P.O.O. 33 f. If I was able to leave here it by Wednesday morning as it is for HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS VICTORIA Of Schaumberg Lippe.

(Granddaughter of Queen Victoria and Sister to the German Emperor.)

ROYAL ORDER! ROYAL ORDER! ROYAL ORDER! ROYAL ORDER! ROYAL ORDER! ROYAL ORDER!

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

PRICE Rs. 2-12 PER GALLON.

Sole Manufacturers—ENGELBERT & CO., BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

Agents, with St — —Messrs. MACBETH BROTHERS & CO., BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:

"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider "Benger's Food" incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:

"For many years in India a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support namely REAL WORTH."

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.

SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.

RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.

EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

MOIR'S Table-Jelly Powder

PATENTED

IN PINT PACKETS.

FLAVOURS—LEMON, ORANGE, VANILLA, RASPBERRY & MACE.

Head Offices—LONDON, E.C.

For Nervous Exhaustion,

CHAPOTEAUT'S

Phosphoglycerate OF LIME

The modern restorative of the nervous system.

For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.

It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE (CHAPOTEAUT)

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAUT)

6, rue Vivienne, PARIS-FRANCE

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences. Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

BRAVAIS' IRON *In concentrated drops.*

FER BRAVAIS

FER BRAVAIS

LANCET.—"*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"*It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.*"

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER. WHOLESALE: PARIS, 130, Rue Lafayette.

DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c.;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not call it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

NOTICES.

The Weight of The Pyramids

seems piled upon the head of the unfortunate sufferer from a splitting headache. A headache of this kind, if unrelieved, leads to aberration of the mind and insanity. It goes beyond human power to endure.

Every sufferer from these headaches will find quick relief in

Little's Oriental Balm

It allays the pain instantly, quiets the nerves, and gives nature a chance to work the cure. It is a remedy for every emergency. It will stop pain of any kind at once. No one should be without it at hand for just such cases. It is a remedy that should have a place of honor in every household medicine chest.

Sold at 1 Re. a bottle.

To be had of all chemists and patent medicine venders in the civilised world.

Agents for Bombay—KEMP & Co., Ld.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

Horses', Dogs', Birds', Cattle Accidents and Ailments. First aid. 170 Pages. THE ELLIMAN VETERINARY BOOK. Copy 6d. post free, or the Label of a 2s., 2s. 6d., or 3s. 6d. Bottle, may be sent of ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION. No Horses kept—Ask for Dogs—Birds Section. This Free. Published by Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

FOR ACHES AND PAINS Rub In

Elliman's

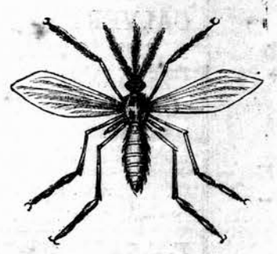
For Rheumatic Pains, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Chest Colds, Neuralgia from Cold, Stiffness from Severe Exercise.

Bottles, 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-

Jars—11/- and 22/-

Prepared only by— ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., Slough, Eng.

"SKEEVIT"



A pleasantly perfumed preparation which absolutely prevents the bites of Mosquitos, Ticks and other venomous pests.

It also cures prickly heat.

In 1½ oz. bottles suitable for pocket, at 1/- and in 3 oz. stoppered bottles at 2/- and 6 oz. 4/-.

Manufactured by H. C. STEPHENS, Aldersgate St., London. (Stephens' Inks)

Sold by Chemists and Stores, and at A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s Railway Bookstalls.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you if I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should fail as more to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Varicose Veins, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 731 Farringdon Street, London (Back) Purchasers should Look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

THE GREAT REMEDY

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS

FOR

Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago!

The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.

YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

Liqueur Exquisite Tonic Digestive and Efficacious. **BENEDICTINE** Possessing most powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows :—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age. Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with water, the liqueur is possessed of great *antiapoplectic, aperient, digestive* and *antispasmodic qualities.*

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters :—

.... Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.
ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

.... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.
H. DE PENE.

.... We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.
TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.
Dr. MALLET.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, headaches, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.
Dr. ACHILLE PEQUEUR.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.
Dr. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Medecin en chef
de l'Hospice de la Charité de Marseille.

DRUNK EVERY DAY!
The best thing to do in the East
is to drink a pure, unadulterated and wholesome Whisky
JAS. WATSON & CO'S DUNDEE WHISKY
is drunk everywhere and every day in India, and is pure, unadulterated and wholesome, as it is distilled from pure malt only at
JAMES WATSON & Co LTD DISTILLERIES.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk** Full Cream.

As a guarantee of quality see that the MILKMAID Trade Mark is on every Tin.

Largest Sale in the World.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.
Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no Brushing.
ASK FOR IT.

WATERPROOF:
HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet.
JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

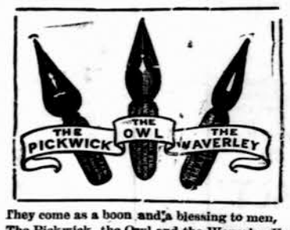
THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE
CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,
In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ½, ¼ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 4/- and 6/6.
The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC POWDER,
In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers; 7 & 14 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 5/- each.
Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.
WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.
Can be obtained at Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., but be sure that you get "Calvert's," and refuse imitations.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.
Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS

Recommended by 3007 News-papers.

"They are a Treasure."
Standard.

Sold by all Stationers.



"The Waverley Pen a Treasure."
Standard.

"The Owl Pen is par excellence, the Ladies' Pen."
Court Journal.

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value."
Engineer.

They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.
MACHIVEN & CAMERON, LTD., WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydrocarbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the desired benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

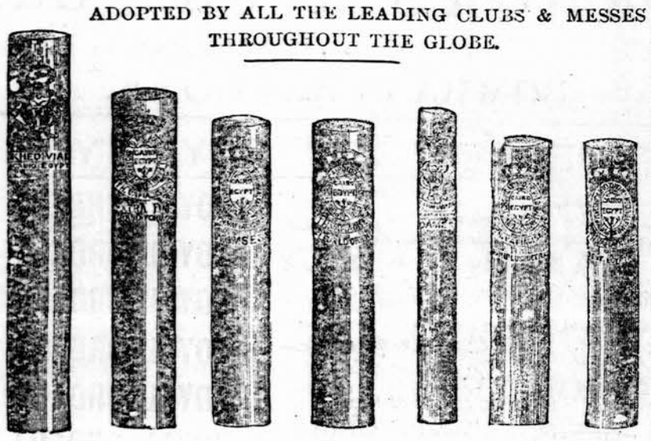
DR. R. G. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oil, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in Imperial Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the Cap with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA FLUID
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD ST., LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
COGNAC A.1.
INVALIDS' PORT
"The Wine Shippers of the East."
Napier Johnstone's Whisky.
Brodie & Co.'s & The Camuslynie Whiskie.
C. P. & Co.'s Clarets, Burgundies, and every other Wine of Good Quality.
AMOROSO SHERRY
PALL MALL WHISKY
BOMBAY.

THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION.
TH. VAFIADIS & Co.'S
HIGH CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.



Per 100 Rs. 7. Rs. 5-8. Rs. 4-4. Rs. 3-12. Rs. 3-8. Rs. 3-4. Rs. 2-12
AT CAIRO MANUFACTORY PRICES.

NOTICE!—*Smokers* should always insist upon getting VAFIADIS *Cigarettes*, pronounced to be *The Best*, and refuse all substitutes. Sold by all respectable dealers throughout India and at their Depôt.

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

MELLIN'S FOOD
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.
MELLIN'S FOOD CONTAINS NO STARCH, BUT CORRESPONDS CHEMICALLY AND PHYSIOLOGICALLY WITH MOTHER'S MILK.
MELLIN'S FOOD BUILDS UP HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS BABIES, AND REDUCES THE TROUBLES AND DANGERS OF VACCINATION AND INFANTILE SICKNESSES.
MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.
Samples and Directions for Use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to—
BOMBAY—Latham, Abercrombie & Co. CALCUTTA—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. MADRAS—Oakes & Co. KURRACHEE—H. J. Rustomjee & Co. RANGOON—Latham, Black & Co.
MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD., PECKHAM, LONDON.

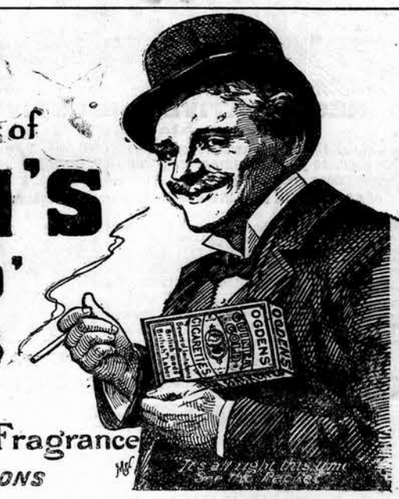
ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.
BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd.
IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.
Bombay Agents.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.

DAWSON'S BOOTS
NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.
JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380

PEARS' SOAP

"WAITING FOR PEARS."

HAPPY IS THE MAN with a Packet of
OGDEN'S 'GUINEA-GOLD' CIGARETTES
The A 1 Smoke
For Absolute Purity & Fragrance
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS



PROCURABLE EVERYWHERE.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE EAST
STANLEY OAKES
CALCUTTA.

A WORD TO MOTHERS
ON THE FEEDING OF THEIR INFANTS.
Extract from the "Housewife Annual," 1896-7.

"THERE is not, perhaps, a more important question for a mother who is unable to nurse her infant than the selection of a suitable food as a substitute for that designed by Nature. Sometimes starchy foods are given to young infants which they are unable to digest, and as a consequence, instead of thriving, they remain thin and puny; and there are cases where fatal effects have followed such injudicious feeding. How important, then, for mothers in selecting a food to make sure that it is one upon which reliance may be placed!

"*Judging from repute, as well as from many excellent medical and private testimonials, the infants' food prepared by Messrs. Joseph R. Neave & Co., of Fordingbridge, may conscientiously be recommended.*

"A mistake may be made in classing this food with ordinary starchy foods, the use of which for young infants is to be deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stutzer, the well-known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is a director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rhenish Prussia, it is stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents' origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the uncooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albuminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect uniformity between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. A further important testimony to the value of this food, as relating to the matter in question, has been given in the *Medical Magazine*, edited by Dr. George J. Wilson, M.A., which states that the starch is so split up that after cooking no evidence of its presence can be detected by the Microscope; thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children; and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated. The *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and other well-known medical magazines have spoken in praise of Neave's Food, also many eminent doctors in this country, as well as in Germany and America."

OVER SEVENTY YEARS' ESTABLISHED REPUTATION
NEAVE'S FOOD
BEST AND CHEAPEST. SOLD IN 1-LB. PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS.

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.
"Lanoline" Toilet Soap
"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"
Darling Brand
Toilet "Lanoline" For Delicate and Sensitive Skins.
Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.
from all Chemists

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH
Thomson's Slotted Rivets.
NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.
No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India.
If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 3/-, post free, from
BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England.
Agents Wanted.
"Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co., Indian Star Co-operative Society, AHMEDABAD.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT
(the Original),
Signed J. v. Liebig in Blue,
KEEPS FOR ANY TIME IN ANY CLIMATE.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies
A REMEDY FOR ALL IRREGULARITIES.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.
Of all Chemists, or post free for 5/- from
MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars-street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. TREACHER, SPINK & Co.